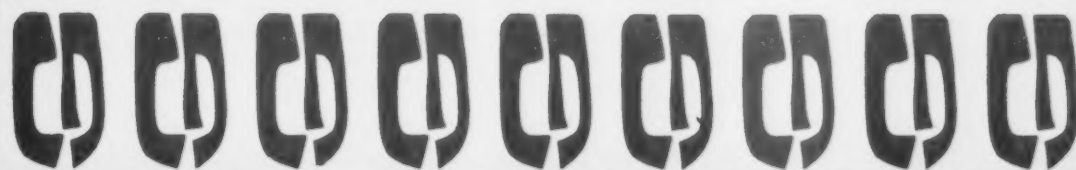


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**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**  
**ABSTRACTS**  
**Vol. 7, No. 3 • May 1971**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE  
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is one of several publications issued by the Clearinghouse as part of its comprehensive mental health information service. Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of the current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. Investigators who are engaged in a research project on crime and delinquency are invited to send a summary of the project to the Editor, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information, Office of Communications, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

Copies of the complete article, book, or research project are not available from the Clearinghouse at this time. To obtain the full copy, it is necessary to use library facilities or to write to the author, publisher, or principal investigator.

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AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Vol. 7, No. 3: May 1971

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Carrie Lee Rothgeb, *Editor*  
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# ABSTRACTS

37076 \$03  
 AUTHORS: U.S. COURTS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
 TITLE: PERSONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM, 1967.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., ADM. OFFICE U.S. COURTS, 1969. 170 P.

THE FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM SUPERVISES PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION DIRECTLY BY THE COURTS, BY U.S. COMMISSIONERS, OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. ATTORNEYS UNDER A PROCESS KNOWN AS DEFERRED PROSECUTION. FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED ON PAROLE OR MANDATORY RELEASE FOLLOWING TERMS OF CONFINEMENT ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE CASELOAD OF U.S. PROBATION OFFICERS. THERE WERE 37,767 PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE FEDERAL PROBATION SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1967; 2 PERCENT LESS THAN THE 38,659 REPORTED ON THAT DATE IN 1966. OBTAINED THROUGH A STANDARDIZED SET OF INSTRUCTIONS, AND CENTRALLY CLASSIFIED AND CODED, THE INFORMATION PRESENTED REPRESENTS A STATISTICAL BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS PLACED ON SUPERVISION AS TO OFFENSE, TIME PERIOD TO BE SUPERVISED, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION AND PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD. DATA ARE ALSO PRESENTED FOR THOSE WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION AND FOR THOSE WHO FAIL.  
 (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37083 \$03  
 AUTHORS: WESTEN, DEREK A.  
 TITLE: FINES, IMPRISONMENT, AND THE POOR: THIRTY DOLLARS OR THIRTY DAYS.  
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.  
 SOURCEID: 57(3):778-821, 1969.

SOCIAL INEQUITIES INHERENT IN THE IMPRISONMENT AND FINE SYSTEM ARE ONE FACET OF THE BROADER PROBLEM OF PROVIDING EQUAL JUSTICE FOR THE POOR AND AFFLUENT ALIKE. THESE INEQUITIES HAVE PERSISTED FROM THE OLDEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT. AN EXAMINATION OF THESE PROBLEMS IS IN FOUR PARTS: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF THE FINE SYSTEM FROM ITS ANTECEDENTS IN THE PRIVATE SETTLEMENT AND ITS BEGINNINGS UNDER WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO ITS FINAL FORM UNDER MODERN STATUTES; (2) EXAMINATION OF THE PENOLOGY OF IMPRISONMENT BOTH AS A MEANS OF COLLECTION AND AS AN ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENT TO THE FINE; (3) EXPLORATION OF THE NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY CHALLENGES TO IMPRISONMENT FOR NONPAYMENT OF FINES; AND (4) ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC TECHNIQUES THROUGH WHICH THE COURTS CAN FINE THE POOR WHILE AT THE SAME TIME AVOIDING IMPRISONMENT FOR INABILITY TO PAY. MEANS AND KNOWLEDGE TO ACHIEVE REFORM ARE AVAILABLE, AND WITH ALL THE MACHINERY OF THE LAW MOVING TOWARD A MORE EFFECTIVE AND EQUAL JUSTICE, THE LEGISLATURES AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM SHOULD END IMPRISONMENT OF THE POOR FOR NONPAYMENT OF FINES. 212 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37085 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TAKEMURA, SHINGI; HIGUCHI, KOKICHI; NAKATA, OSAMU; ODA, SUSUMA; ISHIKAWA, YOSHIHIRO; IRIE, KOREKIYO.  
 TITLE: /CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF JUVENILE AND ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS IN THE "YAKUZA" GANGS./  
 TITLE: EINE KRIMINALBIOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG UBER DIE ZU DEN "YAKUZA"-BANDEN ZUGEHORIGEN JUGENDLICHEN UND HERANWACHSENDEN VERBRECHER.  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA (TOKYO).  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):21-33, 1969.

STATISTICS OF 40 NONHARDENED AND 30 HARDENED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN JAPANESE "YAKUZA" GANGS, INDICATE THAT 37.5 AND 43.3 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED EXTORTION; 25.0 AND 40.0 PERCENT HAD CAUSED BODILY INJURIES; 15.0 AND 23.3 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED VIOLENT CRIMES; 22.5 AND 43.3 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED THEFT; 77.5 AND 56.7 PERCENT BEGAN CRIME AFTER AGE 12; 37.5 AND 13.3 PERCENT BEGAN AFTER JOINING THE GANGS; 47.5 AND 33.3 PERCENT HAD LOST EITHER OR BOTH PARENTS; AND 35.0 AND 56.7 PERCENT WERE PSYCHOPATHIC, RESPECTIVELY. OF THE PSYCHOPATHS, 62.5 AND 66.0 PERCENT LACKED WILL; 28.1 AND 46.4 PERCENT

WERE UNFEELING; 25.0 AND 35.7 PERCENT WERE HYPERTHYMIC; AND 30.0 AND 30.0 PERCENT WERE QUITE INFANTILE. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37086 \$03  
AUTHORS: NAKATA, O.  
TITLE: MEASURES OF SECURITY AND CASTRATION.  
SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
SOURCEID: 35(1):43-47, 1969.

EIGHT SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES DESCRIBING MEASURES OF SECURITY AND CASTRATION IN THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS, PARTICULARLY SEX OFFENDERS, ARE SELECTED FROM CURRENT GERMAN, SCANDINAVIAN, AND AMERICAN JOURNALS AND ABSTRACTED IN JAPANESE.

37087 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHIER, JEAN.  
TITLE: A RATHER ORDINARY CRIME: SHOPLIFTING.  
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 229:161-166, 1969.

SHOPLIFTING, A WIDESPREAD PHENOMENON, IS FOUND IN A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AND THE OFFENDERS ARE QUITE ORDINARY PEOPLE WHO HAVE ONLY A VAGUE AWARENESS OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR ACTIONS. CRIMINOLOGISTS IN THE PAST HAVE LINKED SHOPLIFTING WITH MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES. IN A COMPARATIVE AGE GRAPH OF 500 OFFENDERS HANDLED BY THE LIEGE, BELGIUM PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN 1965, A STRIKING SIMILARITY IS FOUND BETWEEN THE AGES OF SHOPLIFTERS AND THOSE OF THE POPULATION AS A WHOLE. A SECOND COMPARISON IS MADE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SHOPLIFTERS DETECTED BY SECURITY OFFICERS AND NOT REPORTED TO THE POLICE. SIMILAR COMPARISONS ARE MADE BY NATIONALITY, LEGAL RECORD, IDENTITY PARTICULARS, FERTILITY, AND SOCIOPROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES. THE RESULTS ARE ALWAYS THE SAME; THE PATHOLOGICAL INDEX IS INSIGNIFICANT. PREVENTIVE MEASURES SUCH AS INCREASED SECURITY METHODS IN LARGE STORES, AND PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS CONCERNING THE EFFECTS AND DANGERS OF SHOPLIFTING SHOULD ACCOMPANY PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

37088 \$03  
AUTHORS: SERRAMALERA, RICARDO, R.  
TITLE: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MINOR IN SPANISH LAW.  
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 229:167-172, 1969.

UNDER SPANISH LAW MINORITY IS A SPECIAL FORM OF CIVIL STATUS IN WHICH THE MINOR IS PROTECTED AND ABSOLVED OF CERTAIN RESPONSIBILITIES. MAJORITY IS REACHED ON ATTAINING 21 YEARS AND THE ADULT IS LEGALLY COMPETENT TO PERFORM ALL CIVIL ACTS. THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THERE IS A CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE MINOR'S LACK OF COMPETENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY AND THE ADULT'S COMPETENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY. SPECIAL RULES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED WHICH DELINEATE THE MINOR'S COMPETENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY. IN GENERAL, HE HAS CONTRACTUAL RESPONSIBILITY, RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGES AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE LATTER IS DIFFERENTIATED AS FOLLOWS: UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, NO RESPONSIBILITY; 16 TO 18 YEARS, EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES; AND 18 YEARS AND OVER, FULL RESPONSIBILITY. THE AIM OF THESE LAWS IS THE PROTECTION OF MINORS WHO ARE IN NEED OF CARE, TREATMENT, AND EDUCATION OR WHO ARE "SUBNORMAL." 17 REFERENCES.

37089 \$03  
AUTHORS: MOHR, J. W.  
TITLE: PHENOMENOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY.  
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):2-7, 1969.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF ATTITUDES REGARDING PHENOMENOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY IS PRESENTED IN A SPEECH GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY. CRIME CAN BE A MIXTURE OF MYTHOLOGICAL CONCEPTIONS,

NORMATIVE STANDARDS, AND EMPIRICAL FACTS. IN CRIMINOLOGY ONE DOES NOT STUDY WHAT HAPPENS, BUT STUDIES EVENTS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEFINED. CRIMINOLOGY IS VISUALIZED AS STERILE IF IT DOES NOT INCREASE AWARENESS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MEN TO THE WORLD THEY LIVE IN, AND THE CONSCIOUS APPROACH TO THIS PROPOSITION IS DEFINED AS PHENOMENOLOGY. IN CRIMINOLOGY THERE IS A REAL CHANCE TO REDUCE BAD FAITH AND INCREASE CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONSCIENCE.

37090 \$03  
AUTHORS: GIGEROFF, ALEX K.  
TITLE: PHENOMENOLOGY AND LAW.  
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):8-14, 1969.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PHILOSOPHY UNDERLYING PHENOMONOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW IS THE BASIS FOR A SPEECH DELIVERED TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY. METHODS OF CONSIDERING THE LAW FROM A PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH ARE DISCUSSED. IN THIS APPROACH TO CRIMINAL LAW IT IS NECESSARY TO TEST THE MEANINGS IMPOSED ON EVENTS BY LAWS. IT IS NECESSARY TO FIND THE MEANS OF VERIFYING AND VALIDATING LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS, LEGAL RULES, AND LEGAL MEANINGS. CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD BE STRUCTURED IN WAYS THAT HAVE MEANINGS NOT ONLY FOR LAWYERS BUT FOR EVERYONE.

37091 \$03  
AUTHORS: MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, P.  
TITLE: THE SECOND CODE TOWARD (OR AWAY FROM) A THEORY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):15-24, 1969.

THE THESIS THAT CRIMINALITY CONSISTS NOT ONLY IN BREAKING THE ENACTED RULES, BUT THE VIOLATION OF THOSE RULES IMPLIED BY SOCIETY'S ACTIONS, IS EXPLORED. TRADITIONALLY THEORISTS HAVE DEFINED CRIME OR DELINQUENCY AS SOMETHING SPECIFIC THAT SOME SPECIFIC PERSON DOES, AND RESEARCH HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO "CAUSES AND EFFECTS." LEARNING THEORISTS SEE CRIME IN TERMS OF FAILURE TO LEARN, WHILE DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORISTS ASSERT THAT THE WRONG LESSONS HAVE BEEN LEARNED TOO WELL. ALL THEORIES PRESUME A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIME, WHICH TO DATE, HAS BEEN INADEQUATELY DEFINED. THE RELATIVE FAILURE OF CRIMINOLOGY TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL PREDICTORS OF CRIME OR DELINQUENCY IS ATTRIBUTED TO A LACK OF DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH DEFINITION WOULD LEAD TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIABLES CONCERNED, SO THAT A METHUDODOLOGY OF STUDY AND ANALYSIS COULD BE DEVISED. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37113 \$03  
AUTHORS: ADAMS, REED.  
TITLE: DELINQUENCY TYPOLOGIES AND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.  
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.  
SOURCEID: 7(2):51-58, 1969.

THE GENERAL GOAL OF THE STONEWALL JACKSON PROJECT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTION IS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS SO THAT CORRECTIONAL EFFICIENCY COULD BE INCREASED. SPECIFICALLY, THE PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO ASSESS EMPIRICALLY A SEGMENT OF GIBBONS' DELINQUENCY TYPOLOGY TREATMENT MODEL -- THE "PREDATORY GANG DELINQUENT" TREATED BY INDIVIDUAL THERAPY -- AS THE MOST EFFICIENT DIAGNOSTIC ENTITY - TREATMENT METHOD COMBINATION. FIFTEEN POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF TREATMENT FOR EACH TYPOLOGY AND COTTAGE ASSIGNMENT ARE TO BE ASSESSED AS TO DIFFERENCES IN JESNESS INVENTORY SCORES AND RECIDIVISM RATES. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF 13 TO 18 YEAR OLD SUBJECTS INCLUDED IN THE 18 MONTH OF THE STUDY WILL NUMBER BETWEEN 200 AND 300; ONLY THOSE WITH COMMITMENTS OF TWO TO SIX MONTHS ARE INCLUDED. SUBJECTS ARE CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF DIAGNOSIS OF GIBBONS' TYPOLOGIES MADE BY THE SOCIAL WORKER AND CONFIRMED BY THE CHILD PSYCHIATRIST. RESEARCH DESIGN ALLOWS FOR INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, GROUP COUNSELING AND A CONTROL GROUP WITH NO COUNSELING. THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION AND PERSONNEL

AND THE EFFECT OF THE PROJECT ON STAFF AND STUDENT SOCIAL STRUCTURE WILL BE STUDIED. RESULTS THUS FAR HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37116 \$03  
AUTHORS: MARCUS, B.  
TITLE: CORRELATES OF ATTITUDES TO GROUP WORK.  
SOURCE: THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 9(3):272-281, 1969.

TO STUDY ASPECTS OF THE MORALE OF THE UNIFORMED STAFF OF THE PSYCHIATRIC PRISON AT GRENDALE UNDERWOOD A 50 ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL LIFE AND PROCEDURES WAS ADMINISTERED TO A SAMPLE OF 69 BASIC GRADE OFFICERS. FORMS WERE FILLED IN ANONYMOUSLY ALONG A 5-POINT SCALE FROM STRONGLY AGREE (S.A.) TO STRONGLY DISAGREE (S.D.) ON QUESTIONS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE ATTITUDES TOWARD GROUP PROCEDURES. AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE, ITEMS WERE DICHOTOMIZED AND 2X2 CHI-SQUARES CALCULATED BETWEEN EVERY PAIR OF ITEMS. THE QUESTIONS AND THE CHI-SQUARES OBTAINED ARE ITEMIZED. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS IS PLANNED. ATTITUDES TOWARD OFFICER-CONDUCTED COUNSELING GROUPS ARE REPORTED IN THIS PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS. TWO THIRDS OF THE SAMPLE FELT THAT OFFICERS SHOULD CONDUCT GROUPS. PRO-GROUP OFFICERS FELT LESS DISTANT TOWARDS THE INMATES, LESS DISTANT FROM THERAPISTS, AND HELD VIEWS IN LINE WITH THE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY OF THE INSTITUTION. 4 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37118 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, SAMUEL J.  
TITLE: SOCIAL CRISIS AND THE LAWYER AND LAW STUDENT: AN ESSENTIAL MEETING.  
SOURCE: VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 14(3):377-385, 1969.

HOW LAW STUDENTS PERFORM IN THE ARENA OF SOCIAL UNREST TODAY CANNOT HELP BUT SHAPE THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ENTIRE LEGAL PROFESSION OF TOMORROW WILL PERFORM. THE LAWYER OF TODAY HAS A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROBLEM BECAUSE THE PUBLIC REACTS NEGATIVELY WHEN LAWYERS REFUSE TO APPLY THEIR SKILLS TO THE REAL SORE SPOTS OF AMERICA. ONE WAY IN WHICH THE LEGAL PROFESSION CAN BEGIN TO POLISH ITS IMAGE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MAKING USE OF ITS REAL TALENT, WOULD BE TO SPEAK OUT PUBLICALLY ON OUR CRITICAL SITUATIONS, AND PERHAPS PROPOSE SOME CONCRETE SOLUTIONS. THE LAWYER IS PECULIARLY EQUIPPED TO IDENTIFY THE ROOT CAUSES OF PROBLEMS; THROUGHOUT LAW SCHOOL, THE TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS THAT ARE TAUGHT FORM THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF LAWYERLIKE SKILLS. UNFORTUNATELY, NOT ENOUGH LAWYERS HAVE FOCUSED THESE SKILLS ON THE COLLEGE RIOT PROBLEM, THE VIET NAM WAR, THE URBAN GHETTO, THE PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, THE CRISIS OF BLACK AMERICANS, OR THE ROOT CAUSES OF CRIME. THE MOST VEXING PROBLEM IS CRIME AND IT IS VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT LAWYERS AND LAW STUDENTS LOOK FOR THE REAL CAUSE OF CRIME WHICH SEEMS TO BE THE LACK OF PARTICIPATION IN SOCIETY BY THE PEOPLE WITH PROBLEMS. THESE PEOPLE NEED TO BE SHOWN THAT THE LAW CAN BE USED POSITIVELY AND IN A MANNER TO HELP THEM.

37120 \$03  
AUTHORS: MARKSON, DAVID S.  
TITLE: THE PUNISHMENT OF SUICIDE -- A NEED FOR CHANGE.  
SOURCE: VILLANOVA LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 14(3):463-483, 1969.

SUICIDE REPRESENTS A MAJOR MEDICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES FOR EACH YEAR MORE THAN 19,000 DEATHS ARE REPORTED AS SUICIDES. IN THIS ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CRIMINAL LAW TO A PERSON WHO HAS DECIDED TO END HIS LIFE, IS DIVIDED IN 5 CATEGORIES: (1) SUICIDE; (2) ATTEMPTED SUICIDE; (3) AIDING, ABETTING, AND ADVISING SUICIDE; (4) SUICIDE PACTS; AND (5) THE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF ANOTHER DURING A SUICIDE ATTEMPT. EXISTING LAW IN THE UNITED STATES, RELEVANT SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC KNOWLEDGE, AND THE PROPER RELATIONSHIP OF THE LAW TO THE ACT ARE REVIEWED FOR

EACH CATEGORY AND CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED. THE DISCUSSION PURPOSELY AVOIDS ANY ANALYSIS BASED ON THE MORALS AND THE ETHICS OF SUICIDE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT SUICIDE IS A MEDICAL RATHER THAN A LEGAL PROBLEM SINCE MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SUGGEST THAT THE POTENTIAL SUICIDE IS DRIVEN BY MOTIVES BEYOND THE POWER OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS TO CHANGE. FOR THIS REASON, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMON LAW VIEW OF SUICIDE AS A FELONY BE REPUDIATED; THAT AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED CRIMINAL; THAT AIDING AND ABETTING SUICIDE BE PUNISHED TO A DEGREE COMMENSURATE WITH THE DEGREE OF CULPABILITY INVOLVED; AND FINALLY, THAT ONE INVOLVED IN A GENUINE SUICIDE PACT BE TREATED AS MENTALLY ILL RATHER THAN AS A CRIMINAL. 108 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37124 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GOSSETT, WILLIAM T.  
 TITLE: THE RULE OF LAW OR THE DEFIANCE OF LAW?  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.  
 SOURCEID: 55(9):823-834, 1969.

AT THE 92D ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION CALLED ON LAWYERS TO LEAD THE PUBLIC TO A MASSIVE COMMITMENT TO THE RULE OF LAW AND TO STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW BY ASSUMING THE LEADERSHIP IN FREEING MAN FROM THE TIMELESS BONDS OF INJUSTICE. HE ALSO OUTLINED THE PROGRAM AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION DURING 1968. THE ASSOCIATION CONTINUED TO PLACE GREAT EMPHASIS UPON THE FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PROFESSION IN THE AREA OF CRIME AND CIVIL DISORDERS. IT CONCENTRATED ITS EFFORTS ON: (1) THE PROMULGATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STANDARDS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (2) THE PROMOTION OF MASS CITIZEN ACTION AGAINST CRIME; AND (3) THE LAUNCHING OF A SEARCH FOR NEW LEGAL WEAPONS TO COMBAT CAMPUS VIOLENCE. THE ASSOCIATION'S SUSTAINED EFFORT TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES TO THE POOR, BOTH ALONE AND IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION, HAS BEEN EXPANDED. IT NOW EMBRACES SUPPORT FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF LEGAL SERVICE AS WELL AS NEW PRIVATE EFFORTS TO BRING MORE MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS INTO THE LEGAL PROFESSION, TO DEVELOP A NEW ATTACK BY THE PROFESSION ON THE HOUSING PROBLEMS OF THE POOR AND TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DEFENDING THOSE ACCUSED OF CRIME IN THE FEDERAL COURTS. OTHER SERVICES INCLUDE SUBSTANTIVE LAW AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST, SERVICES TO THE PROFESSION, AND LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37125 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KIDNER, PATRICK N.  
 TITLE: HELPING HOMELESS YOUNG OFFENDERS.  
 SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL (ENGLAND).  
 SOURCEID: 8(31):24-28, 1969.

THE YOUTH RESETTLEMENT PROJECT IN LONDON, ENGLAND, IS A SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO MEET SOME OF THE NEEDS OF THE HOMELESS YOUNG OFFENDERS. IT AIMS TO MOBILIZE THE RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY THROUGH INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE SUPPORT AND PRACTICAL HELP FOR HOMELESS YOUTHS RETURNING TO INNER LONDON ON DISCHARGE FROM HOSTELS, DETENTION CENTERS AND PRISONS. THE PROJECT WAS INITIATED EARLY IN 1968 AS A JOINT VENTURE OF INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICE AND A GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS KNOWN AS TEAMWORK ASSOCIATES. VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATES ARE CENTRAL TO THE PROJECT. THEY ARE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY WHO, IN THEIR SPARE TIME, ATTEMPT TO BEFRIEND PRISONERS OR YOUNG OFFENDERS DURING AND AFTER CUSTODIAL SENTENCES. WHILE ASSOCIATES ARE NOT PROFESSIONALS, NEITHER ARE THEY "SECOND CLASS PROBATION OFFICERS" AS THEY OFFER A MORE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP THROUGH A SHARING OF EXPERIENCES. PREPARATION FOR THE ASSOCIATES INVOLVES 8 EVENING SESSIONS AND VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS. CANDIDATES ARE URGED TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF HOMELESS YOUNG OFFENDERS AND TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES THEIR CAPACITY TO HELP THROUGH TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS. SUBSEQUENTLY, THOSE WISHING TO BE VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATES MAY APPLY FOR SELECTION BY A PANEL OF PROFESSIONALS. AFTER SELECTION, AN ASSOCIATE IS SUPERVISED BY A PROBATION OFFICER. WHILE THE SCALE OF THE OPERATION IS INEVITABLY SMALL AND IT IS TOO EARLY YET TO ASSESS RESULTS, THERE CAN BE LITTLE



DOUBT THAT THE SCHEME IS PROVIDING A STABILITY AND RANGE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BOYS CONCERNED SUCH AS THEY HAVE SELDOM EXPERIENCED. 1 REFERENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37126 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
\$8.50.

A SIGNIFICANT STUDY OF DELINQUENCY IN A DENSE, URBAN, WORKING CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD IN ENGLAND HAS BEEN PARTIALLY COMPLETED. IT IS RELEVANT NOT ONLY TO RESEARCH BUT TO SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL PLANNING. FOUR HUNDRED BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 8 AND 16 ARE BEING STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE ONSET OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND EXPLORE FACTORS WHICH DISTINGUISH THE DELINQUENT MINORITY FROM THE REST OF THE GROUP. THIS FIRST PHASE OF THE RESEARCH BEGAN WITH THE BOYS AT AGES 8-9. DATA COLLECTED INCLUDES PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN THE SCHOOLS REPORTS ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, AND FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORIES. EARLY FINDINGS IDENTIFIED A VULNERABLE MINORITY CHARACTERIZED BY POOR SCHOLASTIC PERFORMANCE AND ADVERSE FAMILY INFLUENCES, WHO CONSTITUTE A HIGH RISK CATEGORY FOR EARLY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. 79 REFERENCES.

37127 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: THE THEME OF THE INQUIRY.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 1-14).

THE FIRST STAGE OF A LONG-TERM STUDY ON THE ONSET AND DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AMONG 400 NORMAL SCHOOLBOYS IN A DENSELY POPULATED WORKING CLASS URBAN DISTRICT OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE STUDY BEGAN WHEN THE BOYS WERE AGES 8-9 AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE AGE OF 16 IN ORDER TO TRACE THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS UPON PERSONALITY, PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN LATER YEARS. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED NOT SO MUCH TO EXPLORE NEW FACTORS, AS TO ASSESS THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF SUCH COMMONLY CITED INFLUENCES AS ECONOMIC HARSHSHIP, POOR DISCIPLINE OR INADEQUATE MOTHERING. THE AIM WAS TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON A LARGE NUMBER OF ITEMS, ALL THOUGHT TO HAVE RELEVANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SEE WHICH OF THEM OR WHICH COMBINATIONS WOULD PROVIDE THE CLEARER DETERMINANTS OF FUTURE DELINQUENCY. THE BOYS WERE EXAMINED BY MEANS OF A VARIETY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, THEIR BEHAVIOR WAS ASSESSED BY THEIR TEACHERS, PERSONAL HISTORIES WERE OBTAINED BY PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS WHO VISITED THE HOMES AND CONSULTED SOCIAL AGENCIES. PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND PERSONALITIES WERE EXPLORED BY INTERVIEWS AND QUESTIONNAIRES.

37128 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: A GREY OUTLOOK.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 15-37).

ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND DATA FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF A BRITISH STUDY OF THE ONSET AND DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY REVEALS THAT THE 400 BOYS OF THE SAMPLE CAME FROM AN ORDINARY WORKING CLASS URBAN COMMUNITY, FREE FROM ANY SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RACIAL CONFLICT OR EXTENSIVE UNEMPLOYMENT. THE BOYS IN THE STUDY WERE DRAWN FROM SIX REPRESENTATIVE PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH SERVED ABOUT TWO-FIFTHS OF THE CHILDREN IN THE DENSELY POPULATED AREA. ALL SOCIOECONOMIC STATISTICS ON OCCUPATION, INCOME, HOUSING EDUCATION AND FAMILY COMPOSITION REFLECTED THE PREDOMINANTLY WORKING CLASS CHARACTER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. THE OUTSTANDING NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTIC WAS ONE OF DRABNESS AND RELATIVE SOCIAL DEPRIVATION RATHER THAN POVERTY. THE FOLLOWING TESTS WERE GIVEN TO THE BOYS IN THEIR SCHOOLS TO ASSESS

INTELLIGENCE AND ATTAINMENT: RAVEN'S PROGRESSIVE MATRICES TEST, SENTENCE READING TEST OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, MECHANICAL READING TEST, WORD COMPREHENSION TEST, AND PORTEUS MAZES. THE BOYS PROVED TO BE ABOUT AVERAGE ON NONVERBAL INTELLIGENCE, SOMEWHAT LOWER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE ON VERBAL INTELLIGENCE AND CONSIDERABLY RETARDED IN READING ABILITY. HOWEVER, MOST OF THE BOYS CAUGHT UP IN THEIR READING SKILLS IN LATER YEARS IN SCHOOL. A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF THE INCIDENCE OF OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY IN THE GROUP DOES NOT SUGGEST A PARTICULARLY HIGH LEVEL, CONSIDERING THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SAMPLE.

37129 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: ASSESSING CONDUCT AND PERSONALITY.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 38-59).

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE CONDUCT AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF 400 ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS FROM A CROWDED, WORKING CLASS URBAN AREA IS PRESENTED AS PART OF A LONG-RANGE STUDY OF THE ONSET AND DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. A QUESTIONNAIRE RATING FORM, DEvised BY J.W.B. DOUGLAS, WAS MODIFIED TO MEET THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS STUDY AND DISTRIBUTED TO TEACHERS FOR COMPLETION. THEIR OBSERVATIONS AND RATINGS OF THESE BOYS WERE REGARDED AS EFFECTIVE PREDICTORS OF FUTURE DELINQUENCY. PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS MADE A DIFFERENT ASSESSMENT OF BEHAVIOR DISORDER USING A 12 - ITEM FORM WHICH INCLUDED SUCH ACTS AS STEALING, TRUANCY, LYING, SEXUAL MISBEHAVIOR, CRUELTY, DESTRUCTIVENESS; ASSESSMENTS OF NEUROTIC TENDENCIES WERE MADE USING A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE JUNIOR MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY ADAPTABLE TO SEMILITERATE CHILDREN. THE PORTEUS MAZES, THE GIBSON SPIRAL MAZE, AND BODY SWAY TEST WERE USED TO TEST PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE. A SOCIOGRAM WAS USED TO MEASURE POPULARITY AMONG PEERS. IT WAS FOUND THAT LOW SCORES IN ALL THE MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS INVARIABLY CORRELATED WITH ADVERSE RATINGS OF CONDUCT.

37130 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: ASSESSING ADVERSITIES OF HOME BACKGROUND.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 60-97).

ADVERSITIES OF THE HOME BACKGROUND OF 400 8 YEAR OLD BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS ARE ASSESSED TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS THAT COULD DISTINGUISH THE DELINQUENT MINORITY FROM THE REST OF THE GROUP. BASIC FEATURES OF THE HOME BACKGROUNDS STUDIED INCLUDE: (1) BROKEN HOMES, SEPARATIONS, AND CHILD NEGLECT; (2) WORKING MOTHERS; (3) FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL HANDICAP; (4) PARENTAL DISHARMONY; (5) PARENTAL MISMANAGEMENT AND ITS RELATION TO POOR CONDUCT IN BOYS; (6) PARENTAL ATTITUDE AND QUALITY OF DISCIPLINE; (7) PARENTAL ATTITUDES TO CHILD REARING AS REVEALED BY QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES; (8) PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PARENTS; AND (9) PARENTAL HEALTH AND TEMPERMENT AND SONS' BEHAVIOR. THESE BACKGROUND FACTORS WERE COMPARED TO COMBINED RATINGS OF CONDUCT MADE EARLIER BY PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORKERS AND TEACHERS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE FAMILY'S GENERAL SOCIAL LEVEL INDICATED BY INCOME AND BY SOCIAL HANDICAPS WAS A CLOSER CONCOMITANT OF MISCONDUCT IN BOYS THAN MOST OF THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTAL ATTITUDE OR BEHAVIOR. ANOTHER FINDING INDICATED THAT NERVOUS DISORDERS IN BOYS AS ASSESSED BY THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORKERS WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO INCOME LEVEL. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT, IN GENERAL, THE MOTHERS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR WERE MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE BOYS' CONDUCT AND PERFORMANCE THAN WERE THE FATHERS' CHARACTERISTICS.

37131 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: SOME SPECIAL CRIMINOGENIC FACTORS.

SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 99-115).

THE INFLUENCE OF SUCH CRIMINOGENIC FACTORS AS CRIMINALITY IN THE FAMILY, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEPRIVATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WERE EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF 400 8 YEAR OLD BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS IN A CROWDED, WORKING CLASS URBAN AREA. INFORMATION REGARDING CONVICTIONS OF PARENTS AND OLDER SIBLINGS WAS OBTAINED FROM THE CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE AT SCOTLAND YARD, AND THE ARCHIVES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALED THAT FATHER'S CONVICTION WAS ONE OF A CLUSTER OF BASIC SOCIAL HANDICAPS, LOW INCOME, POOR HOUSING AND THE LIKE, WHICH RESULTED IN BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AMONG THE BOYS, BUT AS AN ITEM IN ISOLATION IT WAS NOT IMPORTANT AS A DETERMINANT OF MISCONDUCT IN THIS AGE GROUP. CONDUCT IN BOYS CORRELATED SO CLOSELY WITH THE FAMILY'S DEGREE OF SOCIAL HANDICAP THAT IT WAS QUITE UNUSUAL TO FIND A WELL BEHAVED BOY AMONG THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, OR A POORLY BEHAVED BOY AMONG THE SOCIALLY FAVORED. LACK OF INTELLIGENCE WAS NOT FOUND TO BE AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF DELINQUENCY IN JUVENILES. INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED CONCERNING OBSTETRIC HISTORY OF THE BOYS BY INTERVIEW AND INVESTIGATION OF HOSPITAL RECORDS TO TEST THE THEORY THAT MINIMAL BRAIN INJURY IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN JUVENILE MISCONDUCT. THE RESULTS INDICATED ONLY SLIGHT RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OBSTETRIC HISTORY AND BOYS BEHAVIOR.

37132 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: AN OVER-VIEW OF THE FACTORS IN INTERACTION.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 116-123).

TO FIND A MEANINGFUL PATTERN IN A STUDY OF THE PREDISPOSITION TO MISCONDUCT AMONG 400 BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS, 37 RATINGS WERE SELECTED FOR EXAMINATION AND THE INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN THEM WERE CALCULATED BY COMPUTER ANALYSIS. THESE RATINGS INCLUDED FACTUAL ITEMS SUCH AS FAMILY INCOME, HOUSING, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND FATHER'S OCCUPATION, ASSESSMENTS BY PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS THE FAMILY SITUATION, AND THE RESULTS OF TESTS GIVEN TO THE BOYS AT THEIR PRIMARY SCHOOLS. THE PRINCIPLE COMPONENT ANALYSIS INDICATED THAT SOCIAL LEVEL OR "SOCIAL HANDICAP" (FAMILIES WITH POOR SOCIOECONOMIC STANDARDS) WAS A POWERFUL FACTOR IN IDENTIFYING BOYS WITH BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AND WAS HIGHLY CORRELATED WITH FAULTS IN FAMILY DYNAMICS. THE TRENDS SUGGESTED BY THE ANALYSIS ARE TOO STRONG TO BE NEGATED BY CERTAIN BIASES WHICH WERE PRESENT, PARTICULARLY IN THE RATINGS MADE BY THE SOCIAL WORKERS.

37133 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: PITFALLS OF INTERPRETATION.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, 1969. 207 P.  
(P. 124-134).

A RELIABILITY TEST WAS FOUND TO BE NECESSARY IN REGARD TO PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIAL WORKERS RATINGS OF 400 BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS IN A STUDY OF THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR CARRIED OUT IN AN URBAN WORKING CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD. THE DATA WAS CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR GROUPS: (1) MEASURES WHICH WERE INDEPENDENT OF INTERVIEWER JUDGEMENT, SUCH AS PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST SCORES, TEACHERS RATINGS AND CRIMINAL RECORDS; (2) ITEMS OF INFORMATION SUCH AS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WHICH COULD BE RECORDED WITH VARYING EXACTNESS ACCORDING TO INTERVIEW SUCCESS; (3) TOPICS SUCH AS HEALTH IN WHICH PERSONAL JUDGEMENT HAD TO BE USED IN MAKING A RATING, BUT COULD BE CHECKED FROM OTHER SOURCES; (4) MEASURES DEPENDENT ON THE SOCIAL WORKERS OWN JUDGEMENT, INCLUDING ASSESSMENTS OF PARENTAL ATTITUDES, PERSONALITY AND METHODS OF DISCIPLINE. THE HIGH RATE OF UNRELIABILITY WAS RESOLVED BY ELIMINATING MANY RATINGS AND CONFINING THE DATA USED IN THE ANALYSIS TO A FEW IMPORTANT ITEMS WHICH HAD GENERAL VALIDITY. DESPITE EXAMPLES OF UNRELIABILITY AND BIAS, A DEFINITE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN



MISCONDUCT IN BOYS AND VARIOUS ANOMALIES OF ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR IN PARENTS WAS FOUND.

37134 \$03  
AUTHORS: WEST, D.J.  
TITLE: A TENTATIVE SUMMING UP AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY.  
SOURCE: IN: WEST, D., PRESENT CONDUCT AND FUTURE DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 207 P. (P. 135-149).

SOME PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS ARE MADE FROM THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST PART OF A STUDY OF 400 BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS. IT APPEARS THAT ELEMENTARY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS OUTWEIGH THE MORE SUBTLE PERSONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE BACKGROUND OF THE SUBJECTS AS PREDICTIVE VARIABLES. HOWEVER, A CONCENTRATION OF PARENTAL PATHOLOGY SUCH AS UNSUITABLE DISCIPLINE, UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDES TO CHILDREN, PERSONALITY DEVIATION, ETC., WAS FOUND AMONG THE SOCIALLY HANDICAPPED GROUP, APPARENTLY PERSONAL INADEQUACIES AND EXTERNAL HANDICAPS REINFORCE EACH OTHER IN THESE FAMILIES AND PRODUCE A SITUATION IN WHICH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IS APT TO DEVELOP. RESULTS OF THE LATER PHASES OF THIS STUDY SHOULD CLARIFY THESE INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND PROVIDE ANSWERS TO OTHER QUESTIONS.

37147 \$03  
AUTHORS: SHAPIRO, RICHARD D.  
TITLE: WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING: A CASE ANALYSIS.  
SOURCE: TENNESSEE LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 36(2):362-381, 1969.

THE COURTS, CONGRESS, AND STATE LEGISLATURES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO FIND A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE USE OF WIRETAPS AND EAVESDROPS, WHICH CAN BENEFIT SOCIETY BY MORE EFFICIENT LAW ENFORCEMENT OR RESULT IN AN ABUSE OF PRIVACY. THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO MEET THIS PROBLEM WAS OLMSTEAD V. UNITED STATES IN 1928. WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT IN 1934, JUDICIAL EMPHASIS IN WIRETAP CASES WAS SHIFTED FROM CONSTITUTIONAL TO STATUTORY INTERPRETATION. LEE V. UNITED STATES IN 1952 AND LOPEZ V. UNITED STATES IN 1963 SYMBOLIZE THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AS IT BECOMES MORE SOPHISTICATED. BOTH CASES ILLUSTRATE THAT ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IS A MORE SERIOUS INFRINGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS THAN WIRETAPPING. TITLE III OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 INCLUDES STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO BOTH WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING ON STATE AND FEDERAL LEVELS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS LEGISLATION IS SPECULATIVE SINCE THE SUPREME COURT HAS NOT AS YET CONSTRUED ANY OF ITS PROVISIONS. 72 REFERENCES.

37173 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE: FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WELFARE (POONA, INDIA).  
SOURCEID: 19(7):15-16, 1969.

FOURTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS WILL BE HELD IN KYOTO, JAPAN, IN 1970. THREE CATEGORIES OF PARTICIPANTS WILL ATTEND: (1) MEMBERS OFFICIALLY APPOINTED BY THEIR GOVERNMENTS; (2) REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIAL AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS; AND (3) INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPANTS HAVING A DIRECT INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL DEFENSE. THE PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: (1) SOCIAL DEFENSE POLICIES IN RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING; (2) PREVENTION OF CRIME IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; (3) PARTICIPATION OF THE PUBLIC IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; AND (4) THE STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

37183 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA; ISHIKAWA, YOSHIHIRO.  
 TITLE: CRIMINOLOGIC & INFRACTIOLOGIC STUDY OF RECIDIVIST INMATES  
 - HUMAN BEHAVIORS IN SOCIETY AND PRISON ENVIRONMENT (2).  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
 SOURCEID: 35(2):55-67, 1969.

PRECOMMITMENT SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF A SAMPLE OF 145 RECIDIVIST INMATES OF A TOKYO PRISON ARE REPORTED IN THE SECOND PART OF A STUDY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS -- INFRACTORS (N=100) AND NONINFRACTORS (N=45) ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PRISON BEHAVIOR. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS IN A NUMBER OF CHARACTERISTICS. THE INFRACTORS WERE MORE APT TO COME FROM BROKEN HOMES AND FROM HOMES WITH LOWER ECONOMIC LEVELS. AS A GROUP THEY HAD LESS FORMAL SCHOOLING AND MORE FREQUENT RECORDS OF QUARRELsome AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. OVER HALF, MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF THEM, AS COMPARED TO 38 PERCENT OF THE NONINFRACTORS, WERE VAGRANTS WHEN ARRESTED FOR THEIR CURRENT OFFENSE. THE INFRACTORS WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY THAN THE NONINFRACTORS TO HAVE RECORDS OF CRIMES OF TWO OR MORE CATEGORIES.

37184 \$03.  
 AUTHORS: YOSHIMASU, SHUFU.  
 TITLE: IN WHAT WAY HAS A DETENTION HOUSE PRISONER BEEN CURED OF HIS OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS? --PHENOMENOLOGIC STUDIES OF SYMPTOM DEVELOPMENT AND IT'S DIMINISHING.  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
 SOURCEID: 35(2):26-36, 1969.

A PHENOMENOLOGIC STUDY OF OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS WAS MADE OF A 30-YEAR-OLD INMATE OF A JAPANESE PRISON. FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS, THE INMATE HAD THIS ABNORMALITY, AND HIS CONDITION BECAME WORSE IN PRISON AND REACHED A CRITICAL STAGE. RECORDS OF PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY FOR THE PERIOD OF AUGUST 1932 TO JUNE 1933 INDICATE THE COURSE OF THE NUEROSIS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SYMPTOMS TO RECOVERY.

37185 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ENDO, TATSUO.  
 TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN THE STUDY OF CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS.  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
 SOURCEID: 35(2):37-42, 1969.

EIGHT SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES DESCRIBING THE USE OF VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS IN STUDYING CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS ARE CITED FROM CURRENT BRITISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALS AND ABSTRACTED IN JAPANESE.

37186 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA; ISHIKAWA, YOSHIHIRO.  
 TITLE: CRIMINOLOGIC & "INFRACTIOLOGIC" STUDY OF RECIDIVIST INMATES -- HUMAN BEHAVIORS IN SOCIETY AND PRISON ENVIRONMENT (1).  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):1-16, 1969.

AN ASSESSMENT OF RECIDIVISM IN JAPAN WAS MADE IN 1961 TO 1963 USING MALE INMATES FROM THE FUCHU PRISON IN TOKYO. THE SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO AN INFRACTOR GROUP OF 100 INMATES WHO HAD VIOLATED REGULATIONS AT LEAST ONCE, AND THE CONTROL, OR NONINFRACTOR, GROUP OF 45 FIRST-GRADE INMATES WHO HAD NOT VIOLATED ANY REGULATIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE ACTUAL INFRACTIONS COMMITTED IN INSTITUTIONS, ANALYZE THE BACKGROUND FACTORS, MAKE A PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT TO OBTAIN BETTER TREATMENT AND PROGNOSIS OF INFRACTIONS, AND FINALLY TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITTED IN SOCIETY AND INFRACTIONS IN INSTITUTIONS. TO OBTAIN THE DATA, INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS WERE MADE, CRIMINAL RECORDS AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS WERE EXAMINED, AND PERSONALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, AND THE CRIMINAL CAREER WERE STUDIED ON AN INDIVIDUAL

BASIS. THE FINDINGS DISCLOSED THAT 81 OF THE INFRACTOR GROUP SHOWED PSYCHOPATHIC TENDENCIES, COMPARED TO THREE OF THE NONINFRACTOR GROUP. IN GENERAL, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO GROUPS REPRESENTED TWO EXTREMES; THE INFRACTORS WERE DEFENSIVE, UNCOOPERATIVE AND BELLIGERENT, WHILE THE NONINFRACTORS APPEARED MEER, INERT, AND COOPERATIVE. FOUR CASE STUDIES ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE THESE FINDINGS.

37188 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GRYGIER T.; CHESLEY, JOAN; TUTERS, ELIZABETH W.  
 TITLE: PARENTAL DEPRIVATION: A STUDY OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 9(3):209-253, 1969.

THE EFFECTS OF THREE TYPES OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION --MATERNAL, PATERNAL, AND DUAL -- HAVE BEEN STUDIED EXTENSIVELY AND A VARIETY OF THEORIES HAVE BEEN PROPOSED, SOME ATTRIBUTING PRIMACY TO ONE OR THE OTHER OF THE PARENTS OR TO BOTH. ASSUMING THAT A TRIANGULARITY EXISTS BETWEEN A CHILD AND HIS PARENTS AND THAT BOTH MUST BE STUDIED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION ON DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT TO ESTABLISH THE EXTENT OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION IN A GROUP OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN, TO DETERMINE WHETHER PARENTAL DEPRIVATION MAY NOT BE OF EQUAL SIGNIFICANCE WITH MATERNAL DEPRIVATION IN THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENCY, AND TO EXAMINE POSSIBLE FINDINGS THAT WOULD HAVE SIGNIFICANCE FOR A TRAINING SCHOOL PROGRAM. A TOTAL OF 288 CHILDREN, 183 BOYS AND 105 GIRLS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO, CANADA MADE UP THE SAMPLE. DATA WAS COLLECTED FROM CASE RECORDS, A BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE, A MODIFIED FORM OF CROFT AND AND GRYGIER'S SOCIOMETRIC QUESTIONNAIRE, AND GRYGIER'S PERSONALITY TEST. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA REVEALED THAT PARENTAL DEPRIVATION ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENCY WAS ALMOST ALWAYS MIXED BOTH FOR GIRLS AND FOR BOYS. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS FOR TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. 49 REFERENCES.

37189 \$03  
 AUTHORS: REIFEN, DAVID.  
 TITLE: THE ISRAEL YOUTH AUTHORITY: ASPECTS OF DETENTION AND RELEASE.  
 SOURCE: THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 9(3):254-271, 1969.

RULES FORMULATED IN 1955 ESTABLISHED THE ISRAEL YOUTH AUTHORITY WITHIN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE. THE DUTIES OF THE AUTHORITY ARE TO ESTABLISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, SELECT AND DIRECT JUVENILE OFFENDERS TO APPROPRIATE PLACEMENTS, AND TO INITIATE AND SUPERVISE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR INSTITUTION PERSONNEL. PLACEMENT FACILITIES INCLUDE GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC AGENCIES, FOSTER FAMILIES, AND PROBATION WITH CONDITION OF RESIDENCE. ISRAELI LAW PROSCRIBES INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. THE POLICE MAY KEEP A SUSPECT IN CUSTODY FOR 48 HOURS, BUT FOR LONGER PERIODS, THEY MUST APPLY TO THE COURTS FOR A DETENTION ORDER. THE PROBATION OFFICER MAY REQUEST A DETENTION ORDER FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION. ONE INSTITUTION EXISTS IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THE JUVENILE OFFENDER MAY BE SENT FOR DETENTION AND CLASSIFICATION. FEW REQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR DETENTION FOR CLASSIFICATION AND EXAMINATION. TABULATIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR FREQUENCY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF BOYS BY AGE AND NUMBER CLASSIFICATION. THE PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE IS OUTLINED. OF 384 APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED FOR RELEASE, 64.5 PERCENT WERE SUBMITTED BY PARENTS, 29.17 PERCENT BY OFFENDERS THEMSELVES, AND 5.8 PERCENT BY DIRECTORS OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS. AFTER-CARE SERVICE PROVIDES SUPERVISION, ALTHOUGH THIS HAS NOT BEEN LEGALLY ESTABLISHED. FIGURES COLLECTED 2-3 YEARS AFTER RELEASE INDICATE THE FOLLOWING: 30.4 PERCENT SHOWED POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT, 28.5 PERCENT QUITE GOOD, 15.2 PERCENT DEVELOPMENT NEGATIVE, 13.4 PERCENT RATHER NEGATIVE, WHILE 12.5 PERCENT DISAPPEARED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37192 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TYNDALL, N. J.  
 TITLE: MANAGEMENT IN PRISON.  
 SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.  
 SOURCEID: 8(31):2-10, 1969.

A WIDE GAP EXISTS BETWEEN THE WORLD AND VALUES OF THE PRISON, THE STAFF AND THOSE OF THE PRISONERS. THIS DIVISION HAS BEEN COMPLICATED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF MORE POSITIVE OBJECTIVES IN PENAL TREATMENT, WITH THE CONSEQUENT ARRIVAL OF SPECIALISTS SUCH AS THE PSYCHIATRIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST WHOSE OBJECTIVES MAY DIVERGE FROM THOSE OF THE CUSTODIANS. PRISONS ARE EXPERIENCING CHANGING AIMS AND THESE NEW AIMS CAN BE IMPLEMENTED ONLY IF STRUCTURES AND ROUTINES ESTABLISHED FOR CUSTODIAL PURPOSES ARE MODIFIED. THIS IMPLIES MAJOR ROLE CHANGES FOR MOST MEMBERS AND A COMPLETE DEPARTURE FROM THE AUTONOMOUS AUTOCRATIC STRUCTURE. WITH THE CHANGED ROLES, THERE MUST BE A CHANGED STAFF STRUCTURE AND THE HEAD OF THE PRISON BECOMES A PART OF AN INTERDEPENDENT STAFF TEAM WITH 5 MAIN MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES: (1) SETTING GOALS AND ROLES; (2) FREE COMMUNICATION; (3) INTERPRETATION; (4) BOUNDARY FUNCTION WHEREBY THE HEAD'S FUNCTION IS TO BE ON THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN HIS ORGANIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT; AND (5) PLANNING AND RESEARCH. 12 REFERENCES. IP1970-01529%NEUSSENDORFER, JOSEPH.%%MARRIAGE GROUP COUNSELING INSIDE.%AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.%31(4):33-34, 1969.%STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA%IP1969%AAB-MOD%ENGLISH%%CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, REHABILITATION, RELIGION AND MENTAL HEALTH, FAMILY FORMATION%%JOURNAL ARTICLE, %SERVICE PROGRAM THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF HELPING TO STRENGTHEN MARITAL BONDS THAT ARE STRAINED BY INCARCERATION CAN HARDLY BE EXAGGERATED. TO STRENGTHEN THE MARITAL BOND, THE STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN AT ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA HAS ADDED MARRIAGE GROUP COUNSELING TO ITS TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE COUNSELING IS CONDUCTED BY A PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN WITH EACH MAN BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR TWO GROUPS AVERAGING 7 COUPLES PER GROUP. EACH CHAPLAIN HAS A GROUP THAT MEETS TWICE A MONTH, AND ANOTHER THAT MEETS ONCE A MONTH. THE PROGRAM IS FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO MEET THE WIVES' PARTICULAR HOME SITUATION. THE WIVES ARRIVE AT THE REFORMATORY AROUND NOON AND LUNCHEON IS THEN SERVED TO THE HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN A SMALL STAFF DINING ROOM. A ONE HOUR DISCUSSION PERIOD WITH THE CHAPLAIN FOLLOWS LUNCH. AT THE END OF THE DISCUSSION, THE COUPLES ARE ALLOWED TO VISIT IN THE MAIN VISITING ROOM FOR ANOTHER HOUR AND A HALF. THIS VISITING TIME IS NOT DEDUCTED FROM THE INMATE'S VISITING PRIVILEGES. BASICALLY, THE DISCUSSION HOUR IS UNSTRUCTURED ALLOWING THE COUPLES TO TALK, LISTEN AND BECOME AWARE THAT THEY CAN UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER AND FIND HAPPINESS IN THEIR UNION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37193 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MARESH, AL.  
 TITLE: WORK TRAINING COMES TO THE PRISON.  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.  
 SOURCEID: 31(4):30-32, 1969.

A WORK TRAINING PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON ABOUT ONE YEAR AGO UNDER A MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING GRANT. THE PROGRAM USES TEAM TEACHING AND MODULAR SCHEDULING AND DIVIDES THE VOCATIONAL PROGRAM PERSONNEL INTO TWO TEACHING TEAMS. EACH TEACHING TEAM CONSISTS OF A GROUP COUNSELOR, A BASIC EDUCATION TEACHER AND THE NECESSARY VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS. THE TRAINEE - INSTRUCTOR RATIO IS USUALLY 6 TO 1. A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE PROGRAM IS THE OPEN ENDED CLASS, ALLOWING TRAINEES TO ENTER AT ANY STAGE AND TERMINATE WHEN READY FOR JOB EMPLOYMENT. DRAFTING, WELDING, MACHINE SHOP WORK, PRINTING, AND ELECTRONICS ARE TAUGHT TO 60 INMATES SELECTED FROM AMONG MEN WHO HAVE A PROBABLE RELEASE DATE OF NO MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN THE FUTURE. AN ALLOWANCE OF \$2 PER DAY IS PROVIDED, MOST OF WHICH MUST BE SAVED AND IS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF RELEASE. AN ASSESSMENT MADE AFTER ONE YEAR OF OPERATION INDICATED GENERAL MORAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE INSTITUTION.

37194 \$03  
AUTHORS: DUNLAVEY, DUB.  
TITLE: WORK RELEASE IN MINNESOTA.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.  
SOURCEID: 31(4):28-29, 1969.

THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAM IN MINNESOTA BEGAN IN 1967 AND IS RUN BY THE ADULT CORRECTIONS COMMISSION AND THE YOUTH CONSERVATION COMMISSION. IT PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO NEED FURTHER PREPARATION FOR COMMUNITY LIFE, SUPPLEMENTS EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND PRESERVES FAMILY UNITY BY ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS TO SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES, ACCUMULATE SAVINGS, MAKE RESTITUTION, AND PAY LEGITIMATE DEBTS. IN THE FIRST 8 MONTHS, 42 MEN AND WOMEN TOOK PART IN THE PROGRAM.

37195 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHOEN, CONNIE.  
TITLE: THINGS VOLUNTEERS CAN DO.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.  
SOURCEID: 31(4):26-27, 1969.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS OPERATING WITHIN 4 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MINNESOTA ARE DESCRIBED. THE INSTITUTIONS ARE (1) THE MINNESOTA HOME SCHOOL IN SAUK CENTER; (2) THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL AT RED WING; (3) MINNESOTA RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER AT LIND LAKES; AND (4) HENNEPIN COUNTY HOME SCHOOL. A POPULAR PROGRAM AT THE MINNESOTA HOME SCHOOL IS HORSEBACK RIDING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS PROVIDED BY A GROUP OF EX-AIRLINE STEWARDESSES. THE EX-STEWARDESSES HAVE SERVED THE INSTITUTION FOR 6 YEARS AND RAISED FUNDS THROUGH AN ANNUAL BALL TO PURCHASE THE HORSES, SADDLES AND RIDING EQUIPMENT. VOLUNTEERS AT RED WING PROVIDE INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, AN ENRICHMENT PROGRAM AND DO A VARIETY OF THINGS IN THE COMMUNITY TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS. OTHER PROGRAMS INVOLVE CRAFT AND HOBBY ACTIVITIES; PROVIDING EQUIPMENT FOR THE COTTAGES, REMODELING AND REDECORATING; GIVING PARTIES, RECEPTIONS, PICNICS, AND OTHER SOCIAL EVENTS. MANY VOLUNTEERS IN THE COMMUNITY WORK TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS. IN ADDITION TO SERVICE, CHURCH AND CIVIC GROUPS, THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN A VALUABLE SOURCE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

37210 \$03  
AUTHORS: DRESSLER, DAVID.  
TITLE: PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.  
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 347 P.  
\$10.00.

THE EMERGING LEGAL CONCEPTION THAT PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES HAVE CERTAIN HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND ARE ENTITLED TO SPECIFIC CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF DUE PROCESS HAS RESULTED IN RADICAL CHANGES IN THE PHILOSOPHY AND METHODS OF CORRECTIONS. PROBATION AND PAROLE PRACTICES HAVE EVOLVED UNTIL THEY HAVE BECOME IMPORTANT MECHANISMS IN THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. IN A CONSIDERATION OF THE PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE THE ORIGINS OF BOTH ARE TRACED. PRESENT DAY PRACTICES ARE ANALYZED TO HIGHLIGHT BOTH THEIR SUCCESSSES AND DEFICIENCIES. SELECTION OF OFFENDERS FOR PROBATION OR PAROLE IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE CRUCIAL STEP IN THEIR USE; THE BASIC REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD SELECTION AND THE TECHNIQUES AND METHODS AVAILABLE TO AID IN SELECTION ARE REVIEWED. METHODS OF SUPERVISION -- CASE WORK, GROUP WORK, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND COMMUNITY CENTERED PROGRAMS -- ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THEIR ORGANIZATION, STAFF REQUIREMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. RESULTS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE ASSESSED AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND PROBLEMS OUTLINED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT WHILE THE CORRECTIONS FIELD HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPLETELY PROFESSIONALIZED, MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. 155 REFERENCES.

37211 \$03  
AUTHORS: DRESSLER, DAVID.  
TITLE: SUPERVISION IN PROBATION AND PAROLE: GROUP WORK AND



COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.  
SOURCE: IN: DRESSLER, D., PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.  
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 347 P.  
(P. 181-200).

GROUP WORK AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AS METHODS OF SUPERVISION IN CORRECTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. IN RECENT YEARS GROUP WORK AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION HAVE BECOME TECHNIQUES USED IN SUPERVISION FUNCTIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. BOTH ARE AIMED AT REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. TWO BROAD TYPES OF GROUPS ARE IDENTIFIED, THE GROUP WHICH ENABLES INDIVIDUALS TO GAIN SATISFACTION AND SELF-DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GROUP ASSOCIATIONS AND THE GROUP ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE THERAPY. GROUP WORK PROJECTS IN CORRECTIONS RUN THE GAMUT FROM RECREATION PROGRAMS TO THERAPY SESSIONS. THOUGH INCONCLUSIVE AS YET, WHAT EVIDENCE HAS BEEN ACCUMULATED SUGGESTS THAT GROUP APPROACHES WILL NOT ONLY IMPROVE TREATMENT RESULTS BUT WILL HASTEN THEM AND, IN TURN, LOWER PER CAPITA COSTS OF TREATING PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES. CORRECTIONAL WORKERS ARE ALSO BECOMING INVOLVED IN A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS CASE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES ORGANIZED TO HANDLE, SPECIFIC CASES OR PROBLEMS, THOSE PROVIDING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OR JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH, AND THE LIKE. IN SOME INSTANCES THEY HAVE ACTUALLY PROVIDED THE INITIATIVE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY GROUPS. SUCH ACTIVITIES INVOLVE THE PUBLIC IN CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND PROVIDE CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL WITH DIRECT, NONOFFICIAL CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY. 10 REFERENCES.

37212 \$03  
AUTHORS: DRESSLER, DAVID.  
TITLE: SUPERVISION IN PROBATION AND PAROLE: COMMUNITY CENTERED PROGRAMS.  
SOURCE: IN: DRESSLER, D., PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.  
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 347 P.  
(P. 201-215).

DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS THE TREND IN CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN TOWARD LESS UTILIZATION OF INSTITUTIONS AND GREATER USE OF THE FREE COMMUNITY AS A TESTING GROUND FOR OFFENDERS. COMMUNITY CENTERED PROGRAMS ARE FOUNDED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE SUREST WAY TO HELP OFFENDERS LEARN TO LIVE A LAWABIDING LIFE IS TO LET THEM DO SO, STEP BY STEP, IN FREE SOCIETY AT THE EARLIEST TIME CONSISTENT WITH COMMUNITY SAFETY. A VARIETY OF SUCH PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN RECENT YEARS. THE HIGHFIELDS PROJECT IN NEW JERSEY HAS EMPHASIZED GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION. THE PROVO PROJECT (UTAH) FOR DELINQUENT BOYS IS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT DELINQUENCY IS PRIMARILY A GROUP PHENOMENON. THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT AS SET UP BY THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY HANDLES BOYS AND GIRLS DECLARED UNSUITABLE FOR PROBATION AND COMMITTED TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BY THE JUVENILE COURTS OF THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES. UNDER THE MANPOWER AND TRAINING ACT, VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN URBAN AREAS WITH HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES. HALFWAY HOUSES, A MIDPOINT BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS AND THE FREE COMMUNITY, ARE BEING USED FOR ALCOHOLICS, DRUG ADDICTS, RECOVERED MENTAL PATIENTS, AND OFFENDERS FROM INSTITUTIONS. EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THESE PROGRAMS IS NOT YET POSSIBLE BUT THE APPROACH APPEARS TO HAVE PROMISE. 8 REFERENCES.

37213 \$03  
AUTHORS: DRESSLER, DAVID.  
TITLE: SUMMING UP THE HELPING PROCESS.  
SOURCE: IN: DRESSLER, D., PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.  
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 347 P.  
(P. 216-235).

SUMMING UP A STUDY OF PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, PRINCIPLES, METHODS, AND RESOURCES THAT ARE USEFUL IN THE DAILY PRACTICE OF HELPING PEOPLE UNDER SUPERVISION ARE OUTLINED. MANIPULATING THE ENVIRONMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CLIENT IS IMPORTANT WITH

THE OFFENDER GROUP, SINCE THIS EASES ENVIRONMENTAL TENSIONS WHICH OFTEN LEAD TO RECIDIVISM. SOCIAL WORKERS MUST BE AWARE OF COMMUNITY REFERRAL SERVICES AVAILABLE. A KNOWLEDGE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IS IMPORTANT IN FURNISHING GUIDANCE ON PROBLEM-SOLVING. SINCE FEW CORRECTIONAL WORKERS ARE TRAINED IN PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, SUPERVISED FIELD TRAINING SHOULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. THE REALITY THEORY, WHICH IS A NEW APPROACH, ENCOURAGES OFFENDERS TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR BEHAVIOR AND UNDERSTAND THAT SOCIETY DOES NOT CONDONE IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR. THE OPERANT LEARNING THEORY EVOLVES AROUND THE BASIC PREMISE THAT BEHAVIOR IS GOVERNED BY ITS CONSEQUENCES. 7 REFERENCES.

37230 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. \$8.50.

POPULAR CONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE BENIGN CHARACTER OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT ARE EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. CHAPTERS ARE INCLUDED ON THE IMAGES OF DELINQUENCY (1870-1900), THE NEW PENOLOGY, THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS, AND THE FATE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE PEOPLE INVOLVED COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED LIBERTARIANS OR HUMANISTS BECAUSE (1) THEIR REFORMS DID NOT HERALD A NEW SYSTEM OF JUSTICE BUT CONSOLIDATED TRADITIONAL POLICIES DEVELOPED IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; (2) THEY ASSUMED ADOLESCENT DEPENDENCE AND CREATED A SPECIAL COURT TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON PREMATURE INDEPENDENCE AND UNBECOMING BEHAVIOR; (3) THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD "DELINQUENTS" WERE PATERNALISTIC AND ROMANTIC, BACKED UP BY FORCE, AND RELIANCE WAS PUT ON THE BENEVOLENCE OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE ASSUMPTION OF A HARMONY OF INTEREST BETWEEN DELINQUENTS AND AGENCIES OF SOCIAL CONTROL; AND (4) THEY PROMOTED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS REQUIRING LONGER TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, LONG HOURS OF LABOR AND MILITARISTIC DISCIPLINE, AND THE INCULCATION OF MIDDLE-CLASS VALUES AND LOWER-CLASS SKILLS. THUS, THE MOVEMENT AFFIRMED ITS FAITH IN CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE PAST. MOST AFFECTED WERE CHILDREN OF THE URBAN POOR. NEW SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ROLES FOR WOMEN EMERGED. THE GUILT DECISION IS SEEN AS A POSSIBLE CURB ON THE BLATANT IMPROPRIETIES IN JUVENILE COURT. IN THE CURRENT CONCERN WITH YOUTH CRIME AND URBAN VIOLENCE, THE GOAL OF SALVATION HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH MORE PRAGMATIC AND HARDHEADED CONCERN FOR CONTROLLING VIOLENCE AND YOUTH REBELLIONS. THE NEED EXISTS TO UNDERSTAND THAT "DELINQUENCY" IS A PRODUCT OF SOCIAL JUDGMENT, AND IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT INVESTIGATIONS BE MADE TO DETERMINE HOW THIS LABEL IS DISTRIBUTED AND ENFORCED THROUGH THE YOUTH CULTURE. 395 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37231 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: INTRODUCTION.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 3-14).

THE ORIGINS OF DELINQUENCY AND A REVIEW OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS SECTION OF A STUDY OF THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. MOST STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY HAVE FOCUSED ON THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ORIGINS. THE DISORGANIZED FEATURES OF SLUM LIFE, THE PARENT-YOUTH CONFLICT, THE PRESSURE OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES ON YOUTH TO ENGAGE IN NONCONFORMING BEHAVIOR, AND THE PROPOSITION THAT DELINQUENCY IS A SUBTERRANEAN EXTENSION OF VIEWS HELD TO A LESSER DEGREE BY "CONVENTIONAL" MEMBERS OF SOCIETY HAVE BEEN OFFERED AS EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENON. SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES HAVE PROVIDED INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF DELINQUENCY AND THE ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES WHICH FACILITATE ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR, BUT LIMITED INFORMATION EXISTS ON THE SOCIAL PROCESSES BY WHICH FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS DEFINE THE "DELINQUENT." THE MAJOR SUBJECT OF THIS STUDY IS THE MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO BECAUSE THAT CITY'S SOCIAL REFORMERS

WERE NATIONALLY KNOWN AND INFLUENTIAL IN DETERMINING THE POLICIES OF OTHER STATES, AND THE FIRST JUVENILE COURT WAS ORIGINATED IN ILLINOIS IN 1899. THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM WAS PART OF THE MOVEMENT TO REMOVE ADOLESCENTS FROM THE CRIMINAL LAW PROCESS AND TO CREATE SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENT, DEPENDENT, AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THE POSITIVIST HERITAGE IN THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS HAS STRESSED (1) THE "ABNORMAL" ASPECTS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, (2) A RIGIDLY DETERMINISTIC VIEW OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, AND (3) THE PRIMACY OF THE CRIMINAL ACT, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ETIOLOGY, RATHER THAN THE CRIMINAL LAW. AMERICAN CRIMINOLOGY HAS BEEN DOMINATED BY THE "REHABILITATIVE IDEAL" AND THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY BASED ON STUDIES OF CONVICTED OR IMPRISONED DELINQUENTS. 38 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37232 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: IMAGES OF DELINQUENCY, 1870-1900.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 15-45).

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS IN AN IMAGERY OF CRIME DURING THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY ARE TRACED IN A STUDY ON THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE CONCEPT THAT THE CRIMINAL WAS LESS THAN A COMPLETE HUMAN BEING WAS HELD BY MANY WHO DIFFERED IN OPINION AS TO WHETHER THIS WAS TO BE ATTRIBUTED TO NATURE OR NURTURE. THEORIES STRESSING THE IRREVERSIBLE NATURE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WERE AUGMENTED BY THEORIES HELD BY SOCIAL REFORMERS THAT THE DISORGANIZED FEATURES OF URBAN AND SLUM LIFE WERE RESPONSIBLE. THE GROWTH OF PROFESSIONALISM IN CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH WORK GAVE RISE TO A DEVELOPMENTAL VIEW OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR WHICH OPPOSED THE PESSIMISTIC IMPLICATIONS OF DARWIN. IN THE LAST 50 YEARS, OPINIONS HAVE SHIFTED TO THE VIEW THAT DELINQUENCY IS AN ILLNESS OR CONTAGION, AND PRACTICALLY IN THE CASE OF THE ADOLESCENT, THAT CRIME IS TEMPORARY AND REVERSIBLE IN NATURE. THUS REHABILITATION WAS GIVEN A RATIONALE AND BECAME THE IDEAL. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PENOLOGY AND THE REFORMATORY SYSTEM WERE GEARED TOWARD SAVING AND RECONSTITUTING DELINQUENT CHILDREN. 59 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37233 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: THE NEW PENOLOGY.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 46-74).

THE REFORMATION OF YOUTH, THE NEW EDUCATION, THE MOVEMENT OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS TO THE COUNTRY, AND TREATMENT AND RESTRAINT ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS STUDY OF THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE REFORMATORY PLAN WAS TO DEVELOP NEW IDEAS ABOUT THE NATURE AND PURPOSES OF IMPRISONMENT. PRINCIPLES INVOLVED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) YOUNG OFFENDERS MUST BE SEGREGATED FROM THE CORRUPTING INFLUENCES OF ADULT CRIMINALS; (2) DELINQUENTS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THEIR ENVIRONMENT, TO BE GUIDED WITH FIRMNESS AND RESTRAINT; (3) ASSIGNMENT TO REFORMATORIES DOES NOT REQUIRE DUE PROCESS OF LAW, SINCE REFORM, NOT PUNISHMENT, IS THE INTENTION; (4) SENTENCES SHOULD BE INDETERMINATE, TO ENCOURAGE THE DELINQUENT TO COOPERATE IN HIS OWN REFORM; (5) PUNISHMENT IS REQUIRED FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUNISHED, WHEN OTHER METHODS ARE EXHAUSTED; (6) MILITARY DRILL, PHYSICAL EXERCISE, AND CONSTANT SUPERVISION MUST PROTECT INMATES FROM IDLENESS AND INDULGENCE; (7) REFORMATORIES SHOULD BE LOCATED IN THE COUNTRY ON THE "COTTAGE PLAN;" (8) LABOR, EDUCATION, AND RELIGION CONSTITUTE THE ESSENCE OF A REFORM PROGRAM; AND (9) SOBRIETY, THRIFT, INDUSTRY, PRUDENCE, "REALISTIC" AMBITION, AND ADJUSTMENT MUST BE TAUGHT. DEWEY'S IDEAS ON EDUCATION IN A DEMOCRACY WERE CITED AS JUSTIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS. THE QUIET



SIMPLE LIFE WAS THE MODEL FOR THE TREND TOWARD LOCATING REFORMATORIES IN RURAL AREAS. LOWERCLASS SKILLS AND MIDDLECLASS VALUES WERE TAUGHT IN A DISCIPLINED AND SUPERVISED SETTING. 66 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37234 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: MATERNAL JUSTICE.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 75-100).

THE ROLE OF A GROUP OF FEMINIST REFORMERS IN THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO IS DISCUSSED IN THIS STUDY ON THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN HEAVILY INFLUENCED THE MOVEMENT BY EXTENDING THEIR HOUSEWIFELY ROLES INTO PUBLIC SERVICE AND USING THEIR POLITICAL CONTACTS AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF CHILD WELFARE. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HOME, FAMILY LIFE, AND PARENTAL SUPERVISION WERE DEFENDED. MRS. LOUISE BOWEN, THE WIFE OF A BANKER, TYPIFIED THE CONVENTIONAL WEALTHY PHILANTHROPIST OF THE CITY. WOMEN LIKE JANE ADDAMS, JULIA LATHROP, THE ABBOTT SISTERS, AND FLORENCE KELLY MADE FULL-TIME CAREERS OF THEIR REFORM INTERESTS. IT IS CONTENDED THAT CHILD-SAVING SERVED AS A CRUSADE FOR NATIVE, MIDDLE-CLASS AMERICAN WOMEN TO RESTORE FAITH IN THE TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH SEEMED TO BE THREATENED BY URBANISM AND INDUSTRIALIZATION. PARENTAL AUTHORITY, HOME EDUCATION, RURAL LIFE, AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE FAMILY AS A SOCIAL UNIT WERE EMPHASIZED. INTEREST CENTERED ON THE NORMATIVE BEHAVIOR OF YOUTH -- THEIR RECREATION, LEISURE, EDUCATION, OUTLOOK ON LIFE, ATTITUDES TO AUTHORITY, FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, AND PERSONAL MORALITY. WHILE THE WOMEN WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR MINOR REFORMS IN JAILS AND REFORMATORIES, THEIR GREATEST CONTRIBUTION WAS IN EXTENDING GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER A WIDE RANGE OF YOUTHFUL ACTIVITIES WHICH HAD EITHER BEEN IGNORED OR DEALT WITH INFORMALLY. 45 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37235 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 101-136).

THIRTY YEARS OF REFORM EFFORTS IN ILLINOIS CULMINATING IN THE JUVENILE COURT CT OF 1899, THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT AND THAT OF THE JUVENILE COURT MOVEMENT ARE THE CENTRAL FOCUS IN THIS STUDY ON THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE SUCCESS OF THE ACT WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT IT WAS SPONSORED BY A WIDE VARIETY OF GROUPS AND SATISFIED DIVERSE INTERESTS. THE PROVISION REQUIRING CHILDREN TO BE SENTENCED TO INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE PLEASED SECTARIAN ORGANIZATIONS. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS RETAINED THEIR POWER TO RELEASE THEIR WARDS OR PLACE THEM IN FOSTER HOMES WITHOUT COURT CONSENT. FOR THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, THE JUVENILE COURT ACT CONFIRMED THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF PREVENTIVE PENOLOGY -- COMPREHENSIVE GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OVER DELINQUENT YOUTH, SEGREGATION FROM ADULT OFFENDERS, ACCESS TO "PRE-DELINQUENT" YOUTH, INDETERMINATE SENTENCING, AND MINIMAL JUDICIAL FORMALITY. REFORMATORY ADMINISTRATORS VIEWED THE ACT AS FACILITATING COMMITMENT AND RELEASE OF DELINQUENTS, CONSISTENT WITH THE "NEW PENOLOGY." IT IS MAINTAINED THAT THE JUVENILE COURT ESSENTIALLY CONSOLIDATED EXISTING PRACTICES. CONSERVATISM AND MIDDLE-CLASS BIAS ARE REFLECTED IN THEMES IN THE JUVENILE COURT MOVEMENT. THE AUTHORITARIAN IMPULSE WAS IMPLICIT IN THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THAT DELINQUENTS WERE DEPICTED AS NEEDING FIRM CONTROL AND RESTRAINT. THE CHILD SAVERS FACILITATED THE REMOVAL OF DELINQUENTS FROM HOMES NOT FULFILLING THEIR PROPER FUNCTION. IN EFFECT, EVALUATING ONLY THE COMPETENCE OF LOWER CLASS FAMILIES, WHILE NOT INVESTIGATING THE PROPRIETY OF MIDDLE CLASS

FAMILIES. DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN "DEPENDENT" AND "DELINQUENT" CHILDREN WERE BLURRED, MAKING A SOCIAL FACT OF ADOLESCENT DEPENDENCE. ELIMINATION OF DUE PROCESS FOR JUVENILES MADE RESTRICTION OF YOUTHFUL AUTONOMY POSSIBLE AND ENABLED THE CHILD SAVERS TO PUNISH PREMATURE INDEPENDENCE IN CHILDREN. 54 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37236 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY M.  
 TITLE: THE FATE OF THE JUVENILE COURT.  
 SOURCE: IN: PLATT, A., THE CHILD SAVERS; THE INVENTION OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 230 P. (P. 137-175).

THE VIEW THAT THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM WAS A TRIBUNAL DEvised BY THE CHILD SAVERS TO "INVENT" NEW CATEGORIES OF YOUTHFUL MISBEHAVIOR AND CONTROL YOUTHFUL DEVIANCE WITHOUT BUREAUCRATIC HINDRANCE IS DEVELOPED IN THIS STUDY OF THE ORIGINS, COMPOSITION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. THE FLEXIBILITY AND INFORMALITY OF THE COURT WAS ATTACKED BY MORALISTS WHO ARGUED THAT PERMISSIVENESS WOULD ENCOURAGE DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW. THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS ARGUED THAT JUVENILE COURT INFLICTED PUNISHMENT WITHOUT REGARD TO DUE PROCESS OR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. THE GAULT OPINION, RECOGNIZING THAT THE PROCEDURE OF DETAINING CHILDREN HAS NOT ALTERED IN 60 YEARS, IN ILLINOIS, AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRITICISMS LEVELLED AT JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE, PROPOSED "LEGALIZATION" OF SUCH PRACTICE TO PROTECT JUVENILES AGAINST ARBITRARY AND BASICALLY PUNITIVE PROCEDURES. THE PRACTICAL RESULT WAS THE INTRODUCTION OF LAWYERS INTO JUVENILE COURT. SINCE THEY ARE TYPICALLY SMALL-FEE PRACTITIONERS THE ROLE OF PUBLIC DEFENDER IS SEEN AS BECOMING ENLARGED AND MORE WIDELY OPERATIVE. HIS PRESENCE MAKES THE SYSTEM MORE EFFICIENT AND ORDERLY, BUT THE GENERAL LACK OF CREDIBILITY INVESTED IN THE DEFENDANT AND HIS LACK OF BARGAINING POWER OR AUTONOMY ARE PROBLEMS THAT STILL NEED RESOLUTIONS. 121 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37237 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SELIH, ALENKA.  
 TITLE: PARTICIPATION OF AUTHORITIES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE IN PREDISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURE TOWARDS JUVENILES.  
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA YUGOSLAVIA).  
 SOURCEID: 20(3):158, 1969.

A STUDY OF THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES BY THE COURTS MADE BY THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AT THE FACULTY OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA IS SUMMARIZED. THE PROJECT WAS COSPONSORED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND REPUBLIC SECRETARIAT FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF SLOVENIA. DATA WERE COLLECTED IN SPECIAL REPORTS OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR, SCHOOL RECORDS, FAMILY HISTORY, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STANDARDS. SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED ON THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AUTHORITIES IN THE PREDISPOSITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR JUVENILES. A COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF THIS STUDY AND TWO OTHER YUGOSLAV STUDIES ON SIMILAR PROBLEMS WAS MADE WHICH WOULD INDICATE PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATION OF SOCIAL REPORTS IN THE PREDISPOSITIONAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JUVENILES.

37240 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHENK, DIETER.  
 TITLE: /COMBATTING NARCOTICS CRIMES./  
 TITLE: DIE BEKAMPFUNG DER KAUSCHGIFTKRIMINALITAT.  
 SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (COLOGNE).  
 SOURCEID: 60(9):265-271, 1969.

NARCOTICS CRIMES HAVE NOT BEEN A GREAT PROBLEM IN WEST GERMANY IN THE PAST, BUT THEY ARE INCREASING. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS OBSERVATION WAS THE SEIZURE OF 625.3 KILOGRAMS OF CANNABIS IN HESSE, WEST GERMANY, ON MAY 15, 1969. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAW OFFICERS IN DETECTING AND APPREHENDING NARCOTICS CRIMINALS ARE DISCUSSED. 1 REFERENCE.

37241 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HOCHSCHERFF, FRANZ.  
 TRITITLE: /ANALYSIS OF LARCENIES WITH BREAKING AND ENTERING./  
 TITLE: EINE ANALYSE DER EINBRUCHDIEBSTAHLSKRIMINALITAT.  
 SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (COLOGNE).  
 SOURCEID: 60(9):278-282, 1969.

STATISTICS ON CRIMES COMMITTED IN COLOGNE, WEST GERMANY INVOLVING BREAKING AND ENTERING OF BUSINESSES ARE PRESENTED. OF 530 LARCENIES INVOLVING BREAKING AND ENTERING OF BUSINESSES FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967, 7.55% OCCURRED IN ELECTRICAL, 3.02% IN OPTICAL, 1.32% IN LEATHER GOODS, 4.90% IN FUR, 24.6% IN FOOD, 2.26% IN GENERAL, 1.69% IN CARPET, 3.96% IN JEWELRY, 14.7% IN TEXTILE AND 36.2% IN OTHER SHOPS; MOST OF THE BUSINESSES WERE LOCATED IN THE SAME AREAS, AND ACCESS WAS MAINLY THROUGH SHOW WINDOWS (30%). OF 617 CASES OCCURRING IN OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES, MAJOR ACCESS WAS BY BREAKING IN WINDOWS (41%) AND DOORS (24%). OF 532 CASES IN RESIDENCES, ACCESS WAS THROUGH DOORS (69%) AND WINDOWS (26%); OF OBJECTS STOLEN IN 355 CASES, JEWELRY WAS THE MAJOR ITEM TAKEN (31%).

37255 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CULIOLI, MARCEL.  
 TRITITLE: /MISDEMEANOR OF PUBLISHING HORSE RACING ODDS./  
 TITLE: LE DELIT DE VENTE DE PRONOSTICS HIPPIQUES COMMIS PAR VOIE DE PRESSE.  
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).  
 SOURCEID: 24(2):331-361, 1969.

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES ARE DISCUSSED IN THE APPLICATION OF 1891 FRENCH LAW PROHIBITING THE PUBLISHING OF HORSE RACING ODDS. THE PRIMARY DIFFICULTIES ARE THAT THE LAW INCRIMINATES THE PUBLISHER BUT NOT THE BUYER, AND PUBLISHERS OF SMALL LEAFLETS ARE PROSECUTED MORE OFTEN THAN PUBLISHERS OF LARGE JOURNALS. OFFENDERS MAY BE IMPRISONED FOR 2 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS AND FINED 3600 TO 36,000 FRANCS. 80 REFERENCES.

37259 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DAVIDOVIC, DRAGOMIR.  
 TRITITLE: /RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILES AND CHILDREN./  
 TITLE: POVRASTIVO MLADOLETNIKOV IN OTROK.  
 SOURCE: REVILJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).  
 SOURCEID: 20(3):165-172, 1969.

SOME OF THE BROAD ASPECTS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE DISCUSSED INCLUDING EXISTING DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY AND RECIDIVISM, THE INCIDENCE AND CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM, AND PROBLEMS IN REHABILITATION. THE LOW JUVENILE RECIDIVISM RATE IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SERBIA (5% TO 6%) MAY BE DUE TO FEWER RELEASES BEFORE AGE 18. A BREAKDOWN OF SERBIAN DELINQUENTS AGED 7 TO 18 YEARS SHOWS THAT 37% WERE 7 TO 14 YEARS OLD IN 1964 AND 31% IN 1967. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE LACK OF STRONG FAMILY TIES AND PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN MAY BE CRIMINOGENIC. OF YUGOSLAV DELINQUENTS WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL, 60% TO 70% LEARNED CRIME THERE, MAINLY BECAUSE OF POOR RECREATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT REHABILITATION IN YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD BE BETTER ORGANIZED AND MORE EFFECTIVE. 2 REFERENCES.

37264 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY: THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL SOURCES OF CRIME IN AMERICA.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. \$6.95.

THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL SOURCES OF CRIME IN AMERICA ARE REVIEWED.

AND THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS ARE DISCUSSED: AMERICAN CRIME PATTERNS; QUESTIONABLE CRIME THEORIES; MAJOR SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES; POVERTY, VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN AMERICA; "RESPECTABLE" CRIME; AND UNNECESSARY CRIMES; THE PERILS OF OVERLEGISLATING. FROM THIS RESEARCH, IS CONCLUDED THAT (1) ALTERATIONS IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE ARE NEEDED, (2) THERE MUST BE A MODIFICATION OF VALUE EMPHASES IN AMERICAN LIFE, AND (3) THERE MUST BE GREATER SELECTIVITY IN THE USE OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE THAT THE MASS MEDIA SHOULD STOP PRESENTING A DISTORTED PICTURE OF AMERICAN LIFE AND SHOULD GREATLY DECREASE THE KIND OF CONTENT WHICH ACTIVELY FOSTERS COMMODITY CONSCIOUSNESS AND CONCERN WITH MATERIALISTIC VALUES. EXTENSIVE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF MORAL VALUES, SUCH AS THE FAMILY, THE SCHOOL, AND THE CHURCH. EFFORTS TO IMPROVE CRIME POLICIES SHOULD EMBRACE (1) EQUITABLE TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW OF INDIVIDUALS AT ALL SOCIOECONOMIC LEVELS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, (2) SUSTAINMENT OF THE BASIC FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND (3) THE RATIONAL ALLOCATION OF LIMITED RESOURCES TO THOSE WHO WOULD ADMINISTER CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 238 REFERENCES.

37265 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: INTRODUCTION: THE NEED FOR A CALM APPRAISAL.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 1-22).

THE TWIN GOALS OF A RATIONAL CRIMINAL CODE AND EQUITABLE AND SAME SOCIETY ARE PRESENTED AS SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. THESE SOLUTIONS ARE BASED ON AN EXAMINATION OF SOME OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH ON CRIME IN AMERICA. AMERICA'S UNWILLINGNESS TO CONFRONT CRIME RATIONALLY IS CONSIDERED A POLITICAL MATTER. THE FOLLOWING THEMES EMERGE FROM A CONSIDERATION OF THE GROUNDS FOR LEGITIMATELY DESCRIBING AMERICAN SOCIETY AS CRIMINAL. (1) AMERICA IS AN UNEQUAL SOCIETY. (2) AMERICA'S SOCIETY IS CRIMINAL BY VIRTUE OF ITS INVOLVEMENT IN MASS VIOLENCE ABROAD. (3) CERTAIN EMPHASES IN OUR CULTURAL VALUES HELP GENERATE CRIME. (4) AMERICA HAS "CREATED" MUCH UNNECESSARY CRIME. (5) AMERICA IS A CRIMINAL SOCIETY BECAUSE IT HAS ADOPTED AN UNSEEING AND UNWORKABLE ORIENTATION TO CRIME PROBLEMS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN STATED AMERICAN VALUES AND THOSE BY WHICH AMERICANS LIVE BE REDUCED. 14 REFERENCES. IP1970-01654%SCHUR, EDWIN M.%%AMERICAN CRIME PATTERNS.%IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.%ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 23-54).%DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, TUFTS UNIVERSITY, MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS%IP1969%AAB-MOD%ENGLISH%%BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, DEPRIVATION, VIOLENCE%%OONCMHI, XCHAPTER, XTHEORY, XRESEARCH STUDY, XETIOLOGY, 13-20-YEARS-OLD, 21-30-YEARS-OLD CRIME PATTERNS IN AMERICA ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS SECTION OF A STUDY ON THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC CRIME RESEARCH IN AMERICA. A GALLUP POLL TAKEN IN FEBRUARY 1968 REVEALED THAT AMERICANS CONSIDER CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING THEIR COMMUNITIES. DEFICIENCIES IN REPORTING PRIOR TO 1958 MAKE PRECISE COMPARISONS OF CRIME RATES DIFFICULT. HOWEVER, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE OVERALL TREND IN VIOLENT CRIMES IS UPWARD. THE HIGHEST CRIME RATES ARE HEAVILY CONCENTRATED IN MAJOR URBAN AREAS. COMPARISONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES ARE NOT FEASIBLE BECAUSE OF VARIATIONS IN DEFINITION AND REPORTING OF CRIME. MAJOR CONVENTIONAL CRIME SEEMS TO BE CONCENTRATED IN THE 15 TO 25 YEAR-OLD GROUP. DATA ARE AVAILABLE TO INDICATE THAT THE AGE OF MAXIMUM CRIMINALITY IS HIGHER FOR FEMALES THAN FOR MALES. CHILDREN WHO BECOME DELINQUENTS DO SO AT AN EARLIER AGE IN AREAS HAVING HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES, AND THE YOUNGER THE PERSON WHEN HE COMMITS HIS FIRST CRIME, THE GREATER THE CHANCE THAT HE WILL COMMIT MORE OFFENSES. THE HIGH CRIME RATES FOR NEGROES ARE EXPLAINED BY DISCRIMINATORY LAW ENFORCEMENT, THEIR SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS, AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BURDEN IMPOSED ON THEM BY SOCIETY. CRIMINOLOGICAL SPECIALISTS MAY BE OVERCONCERNED WITH QUESTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL CRIME CAUSATION. AN EMPHASIS ON CRIME RATHER THAN CRIMINALS SHOULD HELP THE APPRECIATION OF BROADER SOCIAL CONTEXTS WITHIN WHICH CRIMINAL ACTS ARISE. 33 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37266 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: QUESTIONABLE CRIME THEORIES.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 55-94).

QUESTIONABLE CRIME THEORIES ARE DISCUSSED AS PART OF A STUDY ON MAJOR FINDINGS OF CRIME RESEARCH IN AMERICA. ATTEMPTS TO PROVE "INNATE CRIMINALITY" BY STUDYING PHYSICAL ABNORMALITY, HEREDITARY NATURE, AND INTELLIGENCE BASES OF CRIMINALITY ARE DISCOUNTED. ALL CRIME CANNOT BE EXPLAINED STRICTLY INPSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS; THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN GENERATING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED. A BASIC SHORTCOMING OF MOST RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF THE MEDIA ON CRIMINALITY IS THAT FINDINGS RELATE TO RELATIVELY SHORT TERM IMPACT. HOWEVER, THE REPEATED HAMMERING OF THE MESSAGE OF AMERICAN SUCCESS CAN ONLY HEIGHTEN LOWER-CLASS FRUSTRATION. ATTEMPTS TO CORRELATE CHURCH AFFILIATION WITH CRIME RATE IS COMPLICATED BY QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL CLASS AND RACE. WHILE THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA IS CONSIDERABLY ATTENUATED, EFFORTS IN THE AREA OF CRIME PREVENTION BY THE CHURCH HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL (FOR EXAMPLE, IN HARLEM). AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MONEY AND ENERGY IS NEEDED TO CREATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND CONDITIONS TO COUNTERACT CRIME-GENERATING TENDENCIES. THE EXACT NATURE AND EXTENT OF FAMILY INFLUENCES ON CRIME AND CRIMINALITY ARE DIFFICULT TO EXTRACT FROM THE COMPLEX NETWORK OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEM AND COMMUNITY VALUES, PEER GROUPS, NEIGHBORHOOD BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, SOCIOECONOMIC PRESSURES, AND OTHER VARIABLES. THE FAMILY DOES PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S DEVELOPING SELF-IMAGE AND HOW HE IS VIEWED AND TREATED BY OTHERS. 44 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37286 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GIGEROFF, ALEX K.; MOHR, J. W.; TURNER, R. E.  
 TITLE: SEX OFFENDERS ON PROBATION: AN OVERVIEW.  
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
 SOURCEID: 33(2):22-26, 1969.

WITH A NOTICEABLE SHIFT OF PUBLIC CONCERN FROM SEX CRIMES TO AGGRESSION, IT IS LIKELY THAT PROBATION WILL BE USED FOR A GREATER NUMBER AS WELL AS A GREATER VARIETY OF NONAGGRESSIVE SEXUAL OFFENSES IN THE FUTURE. A CLEAR DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIAL, WHERE THE JUDGE MAY HAVE THE REINFORCEMENT OF GENERAL SOCIAL VALUES IN MIND, AND PROBATION ASSESSMENT AND ASSISTANCE IN A PARTICULAR CASE. THE PROBATION OFFICER NEEDS TO LOOK CAREFULLY TOWARD THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PAROLEE, SINCE THERE ARE MANY UNDERLYING FACTORS IN CRIMES SUCH AS RAPE, STATUTORY RAPE, INDECENT ASSAULTS AND INCEST, AS WELL AS OTHER NONSEXUAL OFFENSES WHICH MIGHT HAVE UNDERLYING SEXUAL MOTIVATION.

37288 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: MAJOR SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 95-120).

MAJOR SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS SECTION OF A STUDY DEVOTED TO THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF CRIME RESEARCH IN AMERICA. IMPRESSIVE DOCUMENTATION ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR INDICATES THAT HOW PEOPLE ACT IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY THEIR RELATIONS WITH EACH OTHER AND BY THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN GROUPS. A CENTRAL THEME IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME IS THE LEARNED NATURE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND'S BASIC DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY IS THAT CUMULATIVE LEARNING PROCESSES DETERMINE WHICH INDIVIDUALS DO AND DO NOT ENGAGE IN CRIME. THE STRONGEST CRITICISM OF THE THEORY IS THAT IS IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO DEVELOP RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS TO DOCUMENT IT.



RESEARCH INDICATING THAT VARIOUS FORMS OF SOCIALLY PROBLEMATIC BEHAVIOR WERE HEAVILY CONCENTRATED IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE CITY PROMOTED THE CREATION OF THE "ECOLOGICAL SCHOOL" OF URBAN SOCIOLOGY. THE CHICAGO TRADITION IN CRIMINOLOGY COMBINED AN INTEREST IN THE PROCESSES BY WHICH INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL CAREERS DEVELOPED, WITH AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND AREA VARIATIONS IN CRIME RATE THROUGH THE EXAMINATION OF THE FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE WITHIN WHICH CRIME AROSE AND PREVAILED. ALBERT COHEN DEFINED THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE AS REPRESENTING A TURNING-UPSIDE-DOWN OF THE OPPRESSIVE SYSTEM OF MIDDLECLASS VALUES, ITS HALLMARK BEING THE EXPLICIT AND WHOLESALE REPUDIATION OF MIDDLE-CLASS STANDARDS AND THE ADOPTION OF THEIR VERY ANTITHESIS. A MARKED RENEWAL OF INTEREST IS EVIDENT IN THE EMPHASIS OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY SOCIETY'S REACTIONS TO OFFENDING BEHAVIOR. AN INDIVIDUAL'S DESIGNATION AS AN OFFENDER DEPENDS ON WHAT OTHER PEOPLE DO WITH RESPECT TO HIM AND HIS BEHAVIOR. FINALLY, IN CONSIDERING CRIME PROBLEMS IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE THAT THERE WILL ALWAYS BE SOCIAL PROBLEMS, BECAUSE A FULL CONSENSUS ON VALUES AND BEHAVIORAL NORMS IN ANY SOCIETY WILL NEVER EXIST. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37289 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: POVERTY, VIOLENCE, AND CRIME IN AMERICA.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 121-157).

THE RELATIONSHIP OF POVERTY, VIOLENCE, AND CRIME IN AMERICA ARE THE FOCUS OF THIS SECTION OF A STUDY ON MAJOR RESEARCH FINDINGS ON CRIME IN AMERICA. ALTHOUGH RESEARCHERS HESITATE TO ATTRIBUTE CRIME TO POVERTY, THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT IF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT DRIVE MANY INTO CRIMINALITY COULD BE AMELIORATED, CRIME WOULD BE REDUCED. EVIDENCE DOES EXIST INDICATING THAT THE TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE IN THE INDIVIDUAL IS LEARNED IN SPECIFIC SOCIAL CONTEXTS, VARIES ACCORDING TO POSITION IN THE SOCIAL ORDER, AND IS, IN LARGE MEASURE, A RESPONSE TO PRESSURES GENERATED BY PARTICULAR KINDS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS. SYSTEMATIC SOCIAL STUDIES OF HOMICIDE HAVE LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A "SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE" EXISTS AMONG CERTAIN GROUPS OF LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STANDING. THE KERNER COMMISSION REPORT IS CITED AS AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE CAUSE OF CIVIL DISORDER IN 1967 AND TO DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOTING. THIS REPORT CALLED ATTENTION TO THE WIDESPREAD POVERTY UNDERLYING THE 1967 RIOTS AND PUBLIC POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE FOR AMELIORATING THE DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS OF URBAN SLUMS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EMPLOYMENT, UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN SLUM SCHOOLS, DEPLORABLE HEALTH CONDITIONS, POOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE, CONSUMER EXPLOITATION, INADEQUATE PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS, AND POOR HOUSING ARE STRESSED IN RELATION TO THEIR EFFECTS ON THE DISADVANTAGED. AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM AND THE FINANCIAL LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY IT HAVE IMPAIRED EFFORTS TO CONTROL CRIME. THE RELUCTANCE TO MOUNT AN OVERALL ATTACK ON POVERTY IS SEEN AS REFLECTING A FEAR OF CENTRAL PLANNING, AND, THEREFORE, IS CONSIDERED CONTRIBUTORY TO THE ESSENTIALLY POLITICAL NATURE OF CRIME. 39 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37290 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: "RESPECTABLE" CRIME.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 158-190).

"WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES" AND OCCUPATIONAL AND RELATED OFFENSES COMMITTED BY PERSONS OF HIGH SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ARE THE FOCUS OF THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY ON THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF RESEARCH STUDY ON CRIME IN AMERICA. THESE CRIMES ARE AMBIGUOUS BY NATURE, COMPRISING CORPORATE DELICTIONS, MISREPRESENTATION, BREACH OF TRUST, LACK OF FAIR DEALING, AND THE ATTEMPT TO "PUT SOMETHING OVER." USUALLY, A CRISIS HAS TO OCCUR BEFORE REFORM PROPOSALS ARE ENACTED AS LEGISLATION. CONSUMER FRAUD, MEDICAL FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT ARE

DISCUSSED ALONG WITH NONPROFESSIONAL FORGERY AND SHOPLIFTING, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF "RESPECTABILITY" IN THE CRIMINAL CONTEXT. LOW VISIBILITY, AMBIGUOUS PUBLIC RESPONSE, AND CONCILIATION WITH A SELF-IMAGE OF HONESTY CHARACTERIZE SUCH A CRIME, THE PERPETRATOR OF WHICH WOULD NOT CONSIDER TURNING TO OTHER CRIMES. CONFIDENCE GAMES ARE NOT CONSIDERED IN THE SAME CATEGORY BECAUSE THEY ARE INITIATED BY PROFESSIONAL SWINDLERS. IT IS CONTENDED THAT FRAUDULENT BEHAVIOR IS COMMONPLACE IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, IS NOT RESTRICTED TO ANY PARTICULAR SECTOR OF AMERICAN LIFE, AND IS, IN FACT SHAPED AND PROMOTED BY UNDERLYING VALUES. THE ARGUMENT IS MADE THAT MORE LEGISLATION IS NEEDED TO COMBAT SWINDLING AND THAT IT IS UNREALISTIC TO PLACE THE BURDEN OF REFORM ON THE INDIVIDUAL ALONE. 37 REFERENCES.

37291 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.  
 TITLE: UNNECESSARY CRIMES: THE PERILS OF OVERLEGISLATING.  
 SOURCE: IN: SCHUR, E., OUR CRIMINAL SOCIETY.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 244 P. (P. 191-228).

THAT CRIMINAL SANCTIONS ARE NOT NECESSARILY APPROPRIATE TO EVERY EFFORT AT SOCIAL CONTROL IS THE THESIS OF THIS SECTION OF A STUDY ON THE MAJOR FINDINGS IN CRIME RESEARCH IN AMERICA. IT IS CONTENDED THAT SOME BEHAVIOR WHICH IS BEING TREATED AS CRIMINAL MIGHT BETTER BE DEALT WITH THROUGH INFORMAL CONTROLS, EXPANDED SOCIAL SERVICES, OR MANAGEMENT BY THE HEALING PROFESSIONS. ONE CATEGORY OF SUCH BEHAVIOR IS THE "CRIME WITHOUT VICTIM;" I.E., ABORTION, HOMOSEXUALITY, DRUG ADDICTION, PROSTITUTION, GAMBLING, AND VARIOUS ADDITIONAL SEXUAL OFFENSES. IN EACH OF THESE CASES, A CONSENSUAL TRANSACTION OR EXCHANGE WAS INVOLVED. THE PROPRIETY OF USING INFORMERS AND ENTRAPMENT IS VISUALIZED AS AN INVASION OF PRIVACY. THE GREATER THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL PRESSURE, THE MORE THE DEVIATING INDIVIDUAL IS FORCED TO ACT LIKE A CRIMINAL AND BAND TOGETHER WITH HIS OWN KIND. AMERICA'S REPRESSIVE DRUG POLICIES HAVE REINFORCED THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF A SPECIALIZED ADDICT SUBCULTURE. THIS CONSEQUENCE HAS NOT BEEN OFFSET BY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL TREATMENT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF ADEQUATE AFTERCARE ARRANGEMENTS. THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN TWO EXPERIMENTAL EFFORTS, SYNANON HOUSE AND THE METHADONE MAINTENANCE RESEARCH PROGRAM, ARE DISCUSSED. A FINAL ARGUMENT AGAINST PRESENT LAWS ON VICTIMLESS OFFENSE IS THAT THEY ENCOURAGE THE FORCES OF ORGANIZED CRIME. INFORMAL ALTERNATIVES FOR THE JUVENILE COURT ARE OFFERED, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE THAT POLITICAL CRIMES, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AND OTHER BEHAVIOR CLASSED AS "VICE" SHOULD BE REEXAMINED. 53 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37292 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DAWSON, ROBERT O.  
 TITLE: SENTENCING: THE DECISION AS TO TYPE, LENGTH, AND CONDITIONS OF SENTENCE. (AM. BAR FOUNDATION, ADM. OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERIES).  
 SOURCEID: BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN, 1969. 428 P. \$12.50.

THE IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE AND THE GRANTING AND REVOCATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE THE FINAL STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS AND, IN A SENSE, THE LAST WORDS OF THE LAW ON CRIME AND ITS CONTROL. EXTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS ARE PRESENTED ON THE IMPONDERABLES SURROUNDING THE USE OF DISCRETION IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THIS EXERCISE OF JUDGMENT IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH BASIC DETERMINATIONS AS LENGTH OF SENTENCE, ELIGIBILITY FOR AND REVOCATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, AND, ULTIMATELY, THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE WHOLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. WITHIN THIS SYSTEM A GREAT DEGREE OF LATITUDE AND FLEXIBILITY EXISTS, AND IT IS THAT TRADITIONAL FREEDOM WHICH IS BEING ATTACKED BY LEGISLATORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, LAWYERS, AND ADMINISTRATORS. IN DESCRIBING PRESENT CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL REHABILITATION, AS REVEALED BY FIELD OBSERVATION IN AMERICAN CITIES, THIS BOOK EXPLORES THESE CRITICISMS AND PROVIDES INSIGHTS INTO WAYS OF MAKING THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS MORE EFFICIENT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT RESTRUCTURING OF DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY IS IN ORDER AND THAT THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS SHOULD RELY MORE AND MORE UPON COMMUNITY

SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN INSTITUTIONAL ONES. INDICATIONS ARE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS OF A COMMUNITY NATURE, IF PROPERLY CONCEIVED AND EXECUTED, COULD PROVIDE USEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION AND COULD HELP TO CONTROL AND ELIMINATE THE RAMPANT CRIMINALITY SO PREVALENT IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37294 \$03  
AUTHORS: BRENNAN, VINCENT J.  
TITLE: DETROIT: 1967--A RESPONSE.  
SOURCE: DENVER LAW JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID: 46(1):52-55, 1969.

A DETROIT JUDGE RESPONDS TO CHARGES OF EXTREME RACIAL PREJUDICE IN THE MASS ARRESTS FOLLOWING THE RIOTS IN DETROIT IN 1967. TO EXPLAIN WHY 99% OF THOSE ARRESTED WERE BLACK, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE AREA WHERE THE RIOTING BEGAN AND BECAME UNCONTROLLED WAS PREDOMINANTLY BLACK, NEGROES MAKING UP 97 TO 99 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION. THERE WAS A BREAKDOWN IN COURT PROCEDURE DESPITE THE FACT THAT ALL JUDGES WORKED AROUND THE CLOCK FOR THREE WEEKS. THE ENTIRE SYSTEM WAS OVERLOADED AND UNABLE TO FUNCTION EFFICIENTLY. DETENTION FACILITIES WERE OVERCROWDED BUT THERE WAS NO OTHER AVAILABLE SPACE. THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR SPECIFIC STUDIES ON THE PHENOMENON OF RIOTS AND THEIR CAUSES. RIOTS ARE POLARIZING BLACK AND WHITE COMMUNITIES, POLICEMEN ARE POORLY EQUIPPED WITH THE SKILLS REQUIRED TO COPE WITH THIS POLARIZATION. QUALIFICATION STANDARDS MUST BE RAISED AND PAY SCALES RAISED. BETTER POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS FOR BOTH BLACK AND WHITES MUST BE ESTABLISHED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CITIES SHOULD MASTER PLANS FOR HANDLING RIOT SITUATIONS WHICH INCLUDE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, EXTRA CLERICAL HELP, ADDITIONAL DETENTION CENTERS, CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS, PRISONER LOCATION SYSTEMS, AND A BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION EXPERTS. CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE REQUESTED FROM CRITICS.

37295 \$03  
AUTHORS: HARPER, ALFONSO R.  
TITLE: DETROIT: 1967.  
SOURCE: DENVER LAW JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID: 46(1):48-52, 1969.

THE CONDUCT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND THOSE INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN DETROIT DURING THE 1967 RIOTING INDICATED EXTREME RACIAL PREJUDICE. FOR EXAMPLE THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 100 WHITE ARRESTS IN A TOTAL OF 7,000; THE TECHNICAL CHARGE ON WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE WAS ENTERING WITHOUT BREAKING, WITH BAIL BONDS SET AS HIGH AS \$10,000 TO \$25,000. A SMALL SEGMENT OF THE BAR MISHANDLED THEIR CLIENTS' CASES. PROCEDURES OF THE COURTS HAVE IMPROVED SINCE 1967 WITH NEW MEASURES INSTITUTED THAT SHOULD RESULT IN IMPROVEMENT OF JUSTICE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE RIOTS (INCIDENT TO) PHYSICAL ABUSE AND MISHANDLING OF PRISONERS BY THE POLICE IN DETROIT LIE IN THE LONG-EXISTING ATTITUDE OF PERMISSIVENESS TOWARD POLICE BRUTALITY ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC. RACE PREJUDICE SHOULD BE REDUCED SO THE RIGHTS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS MAY BE PROTECTED.

37296 \$03  
AUTHORS: MACKOFF, BENJAMIN S.  
TITLE: CHICAGO: 1968--A RESPONSE.  
SOURCE: DENVER LAW JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID: 46(1):34-47, 1969.

A PROCEDURE IS SUBMITTED FOR USE IN MASS ARREST SITUATIONS BY THE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, BASED ON EXPERIENCES DURING THE APRIL, 1968 RIOTS IN CHICAGO. THE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT WAS NOT FULLY PREPARED TO HANDLE THE MASS ARRESTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING THE RIOTS WHICH BROKE OUT IN CHICAGO AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING IN APRIL, 1968. AS A RESULT OF THE CRITICISM OF ITS OPERATION, THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION SET UP A COMMITTEE TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR THE PROCESSING OF DEFENDANTS IN MASS ARREST SITUATIONS. THESE GUIDELINES WERE INCORPORATED INTO GENERAL ORDER



NO. 18 OF THE COURT AND PROVED EFFECTIVE DURING THE DISORDERS ACCOMPANYING THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN AUGUST. INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL ORDER ARE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOCATION AND AVAILABILITY OF COURT FACILITIES, DUTIES OF JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES, AND PROCEDURES FOR SETTING AND POSTING BAIL, AND JUVENILE DETENTION HEARING. 14 REFERENCES.

37298 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR  
TITLE: LAW CHANGES URGED FOR POSSESSION.  
SOURCE: U.S. MEDICINE.  
SOURCEID: 5(22):2,41, 1969.

IN A MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ANNOUNCED A REVISION OF PROPOSED PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION OFFENSES OF MARIJUANA AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. THE DISCUSSION INCLUDED THREE AREAS: NEW PENALTIES, POSSIBLE CONFLICT BETWEEN HEW AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD OF DRUG RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, AND THE PROGRESS OF DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS. THE PROPOSED CHANGES PROVIDE FOR DIFFERENT PENALTIES FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF SIMPLE POSSESSION THAN FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF POSSESSION OF LARGE QUANTITIES FOR DISTRIBUTION PURPOSES. IN COOPERATION WITH INTERPOL THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEGUN A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO CURB THE INFLUX OF DRUGS INTO THE COUNTRY. IT INCLUDES A BAN ON CULTIVATION OF THE OPIUM POPPY BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT, GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HALLUCINOGENIC, DEPRESSANT AND STIMULANT DRUGS, AND THEIR AVAILABILITY BY PRESCRIPTION ONLY. IT IS HOPED THIS NEW APPROACH WILL INCREASE RESPECT FOR THE LAW AND OVERCOME PUBLIC APATHY TO SOME OF THE INEQUITIES OF THE PRESENT PENALTY STRUCTURE.

37304 \$03  
AUTHORS: JONES, FRANK.  
TITLE: CHICAGO; 1968.  
SOURCE: DENVER LAW JOURNAL.  
SOURCEID: 46(1):27-34, 1969.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RIOTING IN CHICAGO BETWEEN APRIL 13 AND APRIL, 15, 1968 ON THE LIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARRESTED INDICATES A TOTAL BREAKDOWN IN THE SYSTEM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. A REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES OF A LAWYER PRESENT DURING THE RIOTING EMPHASIZES THE COLLAPSE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM: (1) LITTLE DISTINCTION WAS MADE BETWEEN TREATMENT OF JUVENILES AND ADULTS; (2) BAIL WAS SET REGARDLESS OF INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES; (3) INCORRECT INFORMATION WAS GIVEN BY COURT OFFICIALS, THUS PERSONS DETAINED IN JAIL WERE UNABLE TO MAKE BAIL BECAUSE RELATIVES WERE UNABLE TO LOCATE THEM; (4) BAIL HEARINGS WERE DELAYED AS LONG AS SIX DAYS. IT APPEARED THAT THE PEOPLE ARRESTED WERE DELIBERATELY LOCKED UP FOR A WEEK UNTIL THE COOK COUNTY COURTS FELT THE SITUATION HAD QUIETED. 2 REFERENCES.

37313 \$03  
AUTHORS: U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION.  
TITLE: THE MENTAL HEALTH OF URBAN AMERICA; THE URBAN PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 140 P. \$1.00.

PROBLEMS OF URBAN POPULATIONS THAT POSE A CHALLENGE OF THE HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR THOSE CONCERNED WITH THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE NATION ARE THE SUBJECT OF THIS STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH IN URBAN AMERICA. MAJOR SUBJECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDE SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, DRUG ABUSE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY, AND THE FUTURE OF URBAN AMERICA. EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH) ARE CITED, AND EXTENSIVE INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF URBAN MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS, BACKGROUND INFLUENCES, AND WHAT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ARE MOST NEEDED BY SLUM

DWELLERS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VIOLENCE, AND DRUG ABUSE ARE VIEWED IN THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH URBAN LIFE. PROGRAMS SERVING THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF THE CITY THROUGH DIRECT SERVICES OFFERED BY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE NUMBERS OF WORKERS, BOTH PROFESSIONAL AND NONPROFESSIONAL, ARE DISCUSSED. THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION IN THE URBAN MENTAL HEALTH FIELD IS EMPHASIZED, AND EFFORTS BY NIMH AND OTHER AGENCIES IN THIS DIRECTION ARE CITED. 233 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37327 \$03  
 AUTHORS: U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION.  
 TITLE: SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF URBAN LIFE; MASS VIOLENCE.  
 SOURCE: IN: U.S. NIMH. MENTAL HEALTH OF URBAN AMERICA.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 140 P. (P. 48-58).

THE PROBLEM OF MASS VIOLENCE IN AMERICA IS ADDRESSED IN THIS CHAPTER OF A STUDY ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF URBAN AMERICA. BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS ARE ATTEMPTING TO UNDERSTAND THE ROOTS AND DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE. A STUDY ON THE CAUSES AND PHASES OF RIOTING REVEALS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FACTORS SUCH AS A HOSTILE BELIEF SYSTEM, A SEVERE CONFLICT OF VALUES, A FAILURE OF COMMUNICATION, AND A FAILURE OF SOCIAL CONTROL, IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING AN OUTBREAK. CIVIL DISTURBANCES ARE COMPARED TO SIMILAR EVENTS IN THE PAST; E.G., THE ANTIDRAFT RIOTS AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR. BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS FEEL THAT FUNDAMENTAL NEEDS IN THE PREVENTION OF RIOTS SHOULD INCLUDE RENT SUPPLEMENTS, INCREASED FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION, THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM, AND MASSIVE PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS, WITH UNEMPLOYMENT BEING GIVEN THE HIGHEST PRIORITY. AREAS WHERE MORE INFORMATION IS NEEDED ARE DELINEATED, AND OTHER RESEARCH ALREADY UNDERWAY OR PLANNED IS DISCUSSED. SINCE THE ROLE OF THE POLICEMAN IN ALL TYPES OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND MASS VIOLENCE IS OFTEN CRUCIAL, STUDIES ARE BEING CONDUCTED ON IMPROVING HIS ABILITY TO HANDLE HIMSELF EFFECTIVELY IN AN URBAN CIVILIZATION, AND ON OTHER IMPORTANT INGREDIENTS IN THE TRAINING OF THE POLICEMAN. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37328 \$03  
 AUTHORS: U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION.  
 TITLE: SPECIAL MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF URBAN LIFE; DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCE: IN: U.S. NIMH. MENTAL HEALTH OF URBAN AMERICA.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 140 P. (P. 58-71).

THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE, CONTRIBUTING FACTORS, RESEARCH ON PREVENTION AND CONTROL, AND THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF WORKERS IN THE FIELD ARE PRIMARY SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS SEGMENT OF A STUDY ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF URBAN AMERICA. THE COST OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY DRUG ABUSERS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN \$500 MILLION A YEAR, BUT THE PRECISE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED. WHILE MARIJUANA IS USED BY MORE PEOPLE THAN OPIATES, LESS RESEARCH HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO ITS EFFECTS THAN TO HEROIN. THIS SITUATION IS BEING REMEDIED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH). WITH THE PASSAGE OF THE NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT (NARA) OF 1966, CONGRESS AUTHORIZED A COMPREHENSIVE, MEDICALLY AND COMMUNITY ORIENTED APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS. PROFESSIONALLY SUPERVISED AFTERCARE IS ESSENTIAL IN THE REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM. A MODEL COMPREHENSIVE NARA PROGRAM IS OUTLINED. A NONRESIDENTIAL CENTER FOR ADDICTS, A PILOT THERAPEUTIC PROJECT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF TEENAGERS, AND ORIENTATION COURSES TO PREPARE ADDICTS FOR ENTRANCE TO RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS ARE AMONG THE PROJECTS SPONSORED BY THE INSTITUTE. COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON THE DEMOGRAPHY OF DRUG ABUSE ON A NATIONAL SCALE COULD BE MORE READILY AVAILABLE WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTERS LIKE THOSE USED IN NEW YORK CITY AND IN MARYLAND. APPROPRIATE LEGAL SAFEGUARDS NEED TO BE GUARANTEED BEFORE THIS CAN BECOME A REALITY. THE RELATION BETWEEN PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, EARLY NARCOTIC DEPENDENCE, THE CLASSIFICATION OF

ADDICTS. THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENT UPON DRUG USE, AND THE REASONS FOR THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM ARE AMONG THE SUBJECTS BEING INVESTIGATED. LEGALLY SOLD PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, THEIR USE, AND THE ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS THEY ENGENDER REQUIRE ATTENTION. NIMH GRANTS ARE SPONSORING TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION THROUGH THE MASS MEDIA IS BEING PLANNED. 37 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37332 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MIDDENDORFF, WOLF.  
 TRITITLE: /VIOLENT CRIME IN THE USA: AN HISTORICAL-CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY. (PART 1.)/  
 TITLE: DIE GEWALTKRIMINALITÄT IN DEN USA: EINE HISTORISCH-KRIMINOLOGISCHE STUDIE. (TEIL 1.).  
 SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT (BERLIN).  
 SOURCEID: 19(2):451-487, 1969.

MAJOR OCCURRENCES OF VIOLENT CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES ARE REVIEWED AND DISCUSSED. EMPHASIS IS ON DEATH SENTENCES IN COLONIAL AMERICA, WESTWARD EXPANSION, THE CIVIL WAR, LYNCHINGS, ORGANIZED CRIME, POLITICAL MURDERS, AND RECENT HOMICIDE STATISTICS. 144 REFERENCES.

37333 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SIMSON, GERHARD.  
 DESIG: TRANSLATOR.  
 TRITITLE: /PROVISIONS OF THE SWEDISH CRIMINAL CODE OF DECEMBER 21, 1962 (IN EFFECT SINCE JANUARY 1, 1965) CONCERNING PUNISHMENT FOR SEXUAL CRIMES./  
 TITLE: DIE VORSCHRIFTEN DES SCHWEDISCHEN KRIMINALGESETZBUCHS VOM 21.12.1962 (IN KRAFT SEIT DEM 1.1.1965) ÜBER DIE STRAFBARKEIT VON SEXUALDELIKTEN.  
 SOURCE: ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT (BERLIN).  
 SOURCEID: 81(2):497-501, 1969.

PROVISIONS OF THE SWEDISH CRIMINAL CODE OF 1962 ARE REVIEWED. ACCORDING TO SWEDISH LAW, THE MAXIMUM TERM OF INCARCERATION FOR RAPE IS 2 TO 10 YEARS; FOR FORCEFUL CONCUBINAGE, 4 YEARS; FOR FREEDOM - VIOLATING PROSTITUTION, 4 YEARS; WITH A CHILD, 4 YEARS, WITH A JUVENILE, 4 YEARS, WITH OFFSPRING, 2 YEARS, AND WITH SIBLINGS, 1 YEAR; FOR UNCHASTE BEHAVIOR TOWARD A CHILD, 1 YEAR; FOR PIMPING, 2 TO 6 YEARS; FOR PROMOTING PROSTITUTION, 6 MONTHS; AND FOR SEDUCING A JUVENILE, 6 MONTHS. 5 REFERENCES.

37336 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
 TITLE: COMMITMENT TO FARVIEW: INCOMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL IN PENNSYLVANIA.  
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.  
 SOURCEID: 117(8):1164-1196, 1969.

THE FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL IS MAINTAINED AS AN INSTITUTION DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE CARE OF PATIENTS AFFLICTED WITH MENTAL PROBLEMS WHO EITHER ENDANGER THE SECURITY OF OTHER STATE HOSPITALS OR STAND CHARGED OR CONVICTED OF A CRIME. HOWEVER, OVERCROWDING, INSUFFICIENT STAFF, AND INADEQUATE FACILITIES MAKE TREATMENT PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE. AS A RESULT THE PATIENT'S PROGRESS TOWARD MENTAL HEALTH IS LIKELY TO BE REVISED AND THEY ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN INCARCERATED FOR A PERIOD IN EXCESS OF ANY PENAL SANCTIONS THE COURT MAY IMPOSE. IN ADDITION, COMMITMENT PROCEDURES, PARTICULARLY FOR THOSE JUDGED INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL, ARE VAGUE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: (1) THE STATE LEGISLATURE EVALUATE LEGISLATION WITH A REALISTIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION AT FARVIEW; (2) THE COURTS CONSIDER THE REAL NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION IN MAKING COMMITMENTS; AND (3) FUNDAMENTAL REFORM OF THE STATE'S REHABILITATION APPARATUS BE INITIATED. 140 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37356 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KOGI, SADATAKA.  
 TRITITLE: /CRIMINOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF THE "YAKUZA", A  
 UNIQUE JAPANESE TYPE OF GANGSTER./  
 TITLE: ETUDE CRIMINOLOGIQUE ET PSYCHIATRIQUE SUR LESS "YAKUZA",  
 GANGSTER DE FORME UNIQUEMENT JAPONAISE.  
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):34-42, 1969.

A TRADITIONAL TYPE JAPANESE GANGSTER, THE YAKUZA, HAVE A TIGHT HIERARCHIAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN WHICH THE OYABUN ARE THE BOSSES AND THE KOBUN THE SUBALTERNES. TO OBTAIN SYSTEMATIC MEDICOLEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC INFORMATION ABOUT THEM A STUDY WAS MADE BY S. YUSHIMASU OF 100 CONVICTED YAKUZA DETAINED IN THE FUCHU PRISON. DATA WAS OBTAINED BY PERSONAL INTERVIEW AND MEDICAL EVALUATION OF EACH SUBJECT AND COMPARED TO THAT OF OTHER CONVICTS IN THE SAME PRISON. AMONG THE FINDINGS WERE THAT THE YAKUZA WERE: (1) PRECOCIOUS IN ENTERING THE LIFE OF CRIME AND ENGAGING IN A DIVERSITY OF CRIMES; (2) HAD A PREDISPOSITION TO VIOLENCE; AND (3) ANTECEDENT PATHOLOGIES INCLUDED, INFANTILE ENCEPHALOPATHIES, CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM OR TOXICOMANIA FROM PHILOPONIBETAPHENYL-ISOPROPYL-METHYLAMINE). COMPARED TO THE KOBUN, THE OYABUN WERE ACTIVE, HYPERTHIGOMIC PERSONALITIES WITH HIGH INTELLIGENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

37357 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DURKHEIM, EMILE.  
 TITLE: TWO LAWS OF PENAL EVOLUTION.  
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW.  
 SOURCEID: 38(1):32-60, 1969.

TWO LAWS OF PENAL EVOLUTION ARE EXAMINED IN LIGHT OF THE CRITICAL SITUATION THAT EXISTS IN CRIMINAL LAW. THE LAW OF QUANTITATIVE VARIATIONS IS FORMULATED AS FOLLOWS: THE SEVERITY OF THE PUNISHMENT IS GREATER WHERE SOCIETIES ARE OF A LESS ADVANCED TYPE AND WHERE THE CENTRAL POWER IS MORE ABSOLUTE IN CHARACTER. THE HISTORY OF THIS LAW IS TRACED FROM EARLY SOCIETIES THROUGH THE SOCIAL TYPE OF THE CITY-STATES AND THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES UP TO THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THIS LAW RELATES EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MAGNITUDE OR THE QUANTITY OF PUNISHMENTS. THE LAW OF QUALITATIVE VARIATIONS REFERS TO PUNISHMENTS CONSISTING OF DEPRIVATIONS OF LIBERTY FOR PERIODS OF TIME THAT VARY ACCORDING TO THE GRAVITY OF THE CRIME. THIS KIND OF IMPRISONMENT BEGAN DURING THE CITY-STATE BUT DID NOT DEVELOP FULLY UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES. INTERACTION BETWEEN THE HISTORY OF THESE TWO LAWS IS EMPHASIZED. IF PUNISHMENT IS Milder TODAY THAN FORMERLY, IT IS NOT BECAUSE ANCIENT PENAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE LOST THEIR HARSHNESS, BUT BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS. THE MOTIVES THAT HAVE DETERMINED THE FORMATION OF BOTH ARE NOT THE SAME KIND. NEW PUNISHMENTS THAT ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE NEW ASPIRATIONS OF MORAL CONSCIENCE ARE NEEDED. 47 REFERENCES.

37358 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MUOLMAN, VAL.  
 TITLE: STEALING.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. \$1.00.

A GRAVE PROBLEM IN THE WORLD OF SMALL BUSINESS IS THAT SO MANY OWNERS AND MANAGERS ARE IGNORANT OF THE INNUMERABLE WAYS IN WHICH SHOPLIFTERS AND EMPLOYEES MAKE OFF WITH PROFITS. CRIME INVOLVING THESE ACTIVITIES ARE THE MAJOR SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, WHICH INCLUDES CHAPTERS ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: THE STICKY-FINGERED EMPLOYEE; PENNY-ANTI PILFERINGS; MAKING OFF WITH THE MERCHANDISE; COLLUSIONS AND CONNIVENCES; CUSTOMERS AND CONS; TRICKS AND TRAPS; AND FUNNY MONEY. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN TO EXPOSE THESE CRIMES THAT WILL SAVE BUSINESSES FROM FINANCIAL DISASTER AND GUARD THEM AGAINST BEING VICTIMIZED. EVERY BUSINESSMAN SHOULD TAKE TWO BASIC STEPS. FIRST, HE SHOULD ENGAGE A PROFESSIONAL PROTECTIVE AGENCY TO SUPPLY HIM WITH SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH THE SCOPE OF HIS BUSINESS. SECURITY WORK SHOULD BE DONE BY OBJECTIVE PROFESSIONALS. THE AGENCY SHOULD SPOTCHECK THE PREMISES AND EMPLOYEES OCCASIONALLY. SECOND, THE

EMPLOYER SHOULD CONSTANTLY BE ON THE ALERT AND FULLY AWARE OF WHAT IS GOING ON. EDUCATED WATCHFULNESS MUST BECOME SECOND NATURE. IT IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT TO BE CAUTIOUS AND DISCREET, TO WAIT FOR ENOUGH EVIDENCE BEFORE PROSECUTING THIEVES. A KNOWLEDGEABLE ATTORNEY WHO CAN ADVISE BEFORE ANY EMERGENCY OCCURS IS AN IMPORTANT ASSET FOR EMPLOYERS. BY AN AWARENESS OF THE METHODS OF THIEVERY, OWNERS AND MANAGERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES CAN PREVENT THESE LOSSES.

37359 \$03  
AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
TITLE: THE STICKY-FINGERED EMPLOYEE.  
SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 17-26).

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING EMPLOYEES FROM STEALING ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON THEFTS IN BUSINESSES. STEALING CAN ONLY SUCCEED IF OPPORTUNITY EXISTS, AND IT IS THE JOB OF THE EMPLOYER TO SEE THAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEFT ARE MINIMIZED. THE FIRST STEP IN INTERCEPTING THE OCCURRENCE OF EMPLOYEE THEFT IS A THOROUGH SCREENING OF ALL JOB APPLICANTS AND THEIR SOURCES OF REFERENCE. ANOTHER EFFECTIVE DETERRENT TO EMPLOYEE DISHONESTY IS A GOOD EMPLOYER WHO COMMANDS RESPECT AND LOYALTY FROM HIS WORKERS. THE AVERAGE EMBEZZLER IS USUALLY A LONG-TIME EMPLOYEE, AND ABOVE SUSPICION, AND GETS AWAY WITH MORE THAN SHOPLIFTERS. MOST UNIONS WILL SUPPORT MANAGEMENT IN CASES OF THEFT, FULLY AWARE OF THE EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL THIEVERY ON A COMPANY. IF EMPLOYERS UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF THE THIEVES' OPERATION AND WATCH FOR CLUES, THEY CAN USE THESE CLUES TO THEIR ADVANTAGE.

37360 \$03  
AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
TITLE: PENNY ANTE PILFERINGS.  
SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 27-40).

IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESSES, UNNECESSARY LITTLE GESTURES, OFFBEAT HABITS OR POSTURES, UNUSUAL CLOTHES, OR ABSENT-MINDED BEHAVIOR ARE OFFERED AS CLUES TO THIEVERY. MONEY ARTISTS WORKING BEHIND COUNTERS OR CASH REGISTERS HAVE A NUMBER OF WAYS OF COLLECTING SMALL BILLS OR COINS THAT ADD UP TO MAJOR STEALING. EXAMPLES OF THESE TRICKS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING. (1) MALE CLERKS CAN HIDE COINS OR BILLS IN TROUSER CUFFS; (2) FEMALE EMPLOYEES WITH TORN HEMS OFTEN ROLL UP BILLS AND INSERT THEM IN THE HEMS; (3) FEMALE CASHIERS HIDE STOLEN BILLS IN A COMFORTABLE, LOOSE-FITTING PAIR OF SHOES; (4) CLERKS CLAIM TO BE COIN COLLECTORS AND SHUFFLE COINS WHILE EXAMINING COINS TO ADD TO THEIR HOBBY COLLECTION; (5) ACCOMPLISHED THIEVES CAN USE A CASH REGISTER TO STEAL IN A NUMBER OF WAYS; (6) ACCUMULATING CLERKS CAN ALTER REFUND OR EXCHANGE SLIPS FOR A PROFIT; (7) SUPERMARKET CLERKS CAN ALTER FRIENDS' PURCHASES AND SPLIT THE DIFFERENCES LATER; AND (8) CLERKS CAN CLEVERLY SHORT-CHANGE CUSTOMERS ON LARGE BILLS. SUGGESTED REMEDIES FOR STOPPING THESE PRACTICES INCLUDE PROVIDING NEEDLE AND THREAD FOR LOOSE HEMS, INSISTING ON CHECKING LOOSE SHOES, SPOT-CHECKING OF CASH REGISTERS AND CLERKS, AND MOST OF ALL, ALERTNESS AND FIRMFNESS IN HANDLING EMPLOYEES.

37361 \$03  
AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOULMAN, VAL.  
TITLE: MAKING OFF WITH THE MERCHANDISE.  
SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 41-53).

SUGGESTIONS FOR PREVENTING THEFTS IN BUSINESSES ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESSES. SMALL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE CAN BE AS EASILY STOLEN FROM SMALL BUSINESSES AS CASH. ROOMY POCKETS, SECRET POCKETS, BAGGY SLEEVES, AND WASHROOMS ARE GOOD HIDING PLACES FOR STOLEN ARTICLES. THIS CAN BE REMEDIED BY INSISTING THAT NO CLOTHING WITH ROOMY POCKETS BE WORN AND BY SPOT-CHECKING EMPLOYEES' WASHROOMS OFTEN. DISCOURAGING EMPLOYEES



FROM LEAVING WORK WITH PACKAGES OR SHOPPING BAGS IS HELPFUL AS IS AN EFFECTIVE INSPECTION SYSTEM THAT DOES NOT CREATE ILLWILL OR FRICTION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR. TRADING STAMPS, RETURNS AND REJECTS, POSTAGE STAMPS, AND GIFT CERTIFICATES ALL OFFER EASY CHANCES FOR STEALING. SPOT-CHECKING, INSTALLATION STAMP MACHINES, AND CAREFUL RECORDS CAN ALERT THE EMPLOYER TO POSSIBLE STEALING.

37362        \$03  
AUTHORS:    ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
TITLE:      CAHOOTS, COLLUSIONS, AND CONNIVANCES.  
SOURCE:     IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID:   NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 54-71).

IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESSES, SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR PREVENTING THEFTS IN SMALL BUSINESSES. MANY BUSY EMPLOYERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES FAIL TO THOROUGHLY CHECK REFERENCES OF NEW EMPLOYEES, PARTICULARLY BEFORE AND DURING HOLIDAY RUSH SEASONS. DURING THESE SEASONS STRICT MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT SMALL ITEMS FROM BEING STOLEN, CLERKS WHO CHANGE PRICE TAGS OR FAIL TO WRITE UP SALES AND POCKET THEMONEY SHOULD BE APPREHENDED. AT ALL TIMES OF THE YEAR, THE WORK PATTERNS OF PERSONNEL SHOULD BE OBSERVED AND IF ODDITIES ARE DISCOVERED AMONG OFFICE STAFF -- THOSE WITH KEYS OR EMPLOYEES WHO ARE BANK MESSENGERS -- AN OUTSIDE PROTECTIVE AGENCY SHOULD BE EMPLOYED FOR A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION. OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR STEALING THAT OCCUR ARE: (1) KICKBACKS BY SALESMEN; (2) PADDED SERVICE STATION INVOICES; (3) CLERKS WHO FAIL TO KEEP ADEQUATE RECORDS ON LAY-AWAY-PLAN SALES; (4) FREE CHARGE ACCOUNTS; (5) C.O.D. ORDERS; (6) SLOPPY OFFICE CONTROL; AND (7) BANK CHECKS AND MISSING CHECKS.

37363        \$03  
AUTHORS:    ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
TITLE:      CONTROLS: A REMINDER.  
SOURCE:     IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID:   NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 72-75).

A REVIEW OF CONTROLS THAT EMPLOYERS OF SMALL BUSINESSES SHOULD USE TO PREVENT SHOPLIFTING AND STEALING BY EMPLOYEES IS GIVEN IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON THIEVERY IN BUSINESS. THESE SUGGESTIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: ALWAYS USE PRENUMBERED SHIPPING TICKETS AND PRENUMBERED SALES SLIPS; EXAMINE BANK STATEMENTS CAREFULLY; DO NOT PERMIT CHECKS TO BE MADE OUT TO CASH; DEPOSIT MONEY WITHIN 24 HOURS; NEVER MAKE CORRECTIONS ON CHECKS; AND MAKE ALL DISBURSEMENTS BY CHECK. EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH EFFICIENT SUPERVISION AND ADEQUATE SECURITY. IN A MAIL ORDER OPERATION AT LEAST THREE CLERKS SHOULD WORK IN THE RECEIVING DEPARTMENT. ALL EMPLOYEES WHO HANDLE CASH SHOULD BE BONDED SUFFICIENTLY AND A FIRM POLICY MADE THAT ALL EMPLOYEES MUST TAKE VACATIONS AND HAVE THEIR DUTIES TAKEN OVER BY OTHER EMPLOYEES. WHEN A THIEF IS DISCOVERED, SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING ARE ADVISED, BUT NOT TOO MUCH LENIENCY. WHEN A CRIME IS INTERCEPTED IN ITS EARLY STAGES, THE EVIDENCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND CHARGES MADE; THIS MAY SAVE A MAN HIS CAREER AND FAMILY. FINALLY, EVIDENCE SHOULD BE COLLECTED CAREFULLY WITH PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE.

37364        \$03  
AUTHORS:    ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
TITLE:      CUSTOMERS AND CONS.  
SOURCE:     IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
SOURCEID:   NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 76-85).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOPLIFTERS AND SUGGESTED METHODS FOR PREVENTING THESE CRIMES ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESSES. RETAIL STORES IN THE UNITED STATES LOSE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A DAY TO SHOPLIFTERS OF VARIOUS DEGREES OF SKILL AND SCOPE. THEY FALL INTO TWO CATEGORIES: (1) PROFESSIONALS, KNOWN AS BOOSTERS, WHO SHOPLIFT FOR A LIVING AND CONVERT THE MERCHANDISE INTO CASH AND (2) AMATEURS WHO MAY LIFT FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, BUT ESSENTIALLY BECAUSE THEY WANT AN ITEM AND IT

IS READILY AVAILABLE. THEY STEAL ONLY AS A SIDELINE, NOT FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. THE SHOPLIFTER NOT ONLY TAKES A DIRECT AMOUNT OUT OF THE MERCHANT'S PROFITS BUT HURTS LEGITIMATE SHOPPERS AS WELL. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY SHOPLIFTER BY APPEARANCE, SEX, OR AGE; THE LEAST LIKELY LOOKING PEOPLE MAY TURN OUT TO BE THIEVES. TO PERMIT SUCH CRIMES, THE STAFF MUST BE ON THE ALERT AT ALL TIMES. SHOPLIFTING IS DIFFICULT TO ELIMINATE, BUT LOSSES CAN BE GREATLY REDUCED. TIMELY DETECTION CAN BE SYNONOMOUS WITH PREVENTION. SHOPLIFTERS THRIVE BECAUSE SO FEW ARE PROSECUTED AND MANY RECEIVE LIGHT SENTENCES. THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERSUIT IS EVEN GREATER WITH LIFTERS THAN WITH EMPLOYEE THEFT; THEREFORE, GOOD LEGAL COUNSEL IS IMPERATIVE.

37365 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
 TITLE: PILFERERS AND PROPS.  
 SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 86-95).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTING SHOPLIFTING ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESSES. THE THIEF WHO INTENDS TO SHOPLIFT SERIOUSLY MAKES USE OF MANY DIVERSE TOOLS; SHOPPING BAGS, OUTSIDE PURSES, SHOPPING CARTS, BABY CARRIAGES, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS WITH HOLLOWED-OUT STACES, AND BOOSTER BOXES, WHICH ARE ORDINARY PACKAGES WITH ONE END THAT OPENS AT A TOUCH SO THAT ITEMS CAN BE EASILY SLID INSIDE. AMATEUR SHOPLIFTERS ARE A CONTRADICTION; THEY CAN BE ANY AGE OR SEX, RICH OR POOR, WHICH MAKES IDENTIFICATION DIFFICULT, YET THEY ARE EASY TO SPOT BECAUSE OF THEIR TIMIDITY. THE PROFESSIONAL SHOPLIFTER IS USUALLY NONCHALANT AND SELF-CONFIDENT. BASIC PREVENTIVE MEASURES SHOULD STRESS PRESENTING A MINIMUM OF TEMPTATIONS; PUTTING ITEMS BEHIND GLASS, POSTING SIGNS, USING PLENTY OF MIRRORS, AND USING TV CAMERAS. A STORE MANAGER SHOULD PRETEND TO BE A SHOPLIFTER AND OBSERVE WEAKNESSES OF LAYOUT AND SYSTEM, THEN CORRECT THESE CONDITIONS.

37366 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
 TITLE: TRICKS AND TRAPS.  
 SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 96-114).

SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOPLIFTERS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESS. AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL SHOPLIFTERS DISPLAY GREAT INGENUITY WHEN THEY OPERATE. ADULTS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO OPERATE A RING OF YOUNG SHOPLIFTERS, AND MOTHERS USE THEIR CHILDREN. OTHER MANEUVERS INCLUDE: PAYING AND THEN SWITCHING ITEMS, CHANGING TAGS ON FOOD ITEMS, PLACING PHONOGRAPH RECORDS IN FROZEN PIZZA PIE CARTONS, AND HIDING STEAKS BEANEATH POTATOES. SHOPLIFTERS OFTEN WORK IN PAIRS, USING A DECOY, MAKE A PHONY PHONE CALL WHEN LIFTING IN A ONE-MAN STORE, HIDE ITEMS IN THE WASHROOM, OR USE FITTING ROOMS TO HIDE CLOTHES UNDER COATS. THE BEST DEFENSE FOR STORE OWNERS IS TO BE ALERT, ELIMINATE WEAKNESSES IN THE SECURITY SYSTEM, AND HAVE GOOD LEGAL COUNSEL.

37367 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, ALFRED; MOOLMAN, VAL.  
 TITLE: FUNNY MONEY.  
 SOURCE: IN: ALEXANDER, A., STEALING.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CORNERSTONE LIBRARY, 1969. 128 P. (P. 115-123).

DONCMHI, XCHAPTER, XTHEORY, MERCHANDISING, BUSINESS SECURITYMANY SCHEMES INVOLVING MONEY USED BY THIEVES TO CHEAT STOREOWNERS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT, WHICH IS PART OF A BOOK ON STEALING IN BUSINESS. PICKPOCKETS OFTEN WORK IN GROUPS, ONE PROVIDING A DISTRACTION WHILE THE OTHER TAKES MONEY AND THEN DISAPPEARS; THESE CRIMES AFFECT THE REPUTATION OF A STORE. CASH REGISTER THIEVES ALSO USE THE DISTRACTION TECHNIQUE. THE QUICK CHANGE ARTIST MAKES A DELIBERATE EFFORT TO CONFUSE CLERKS WHILE SWINDLING BILLS. MANAGERS SHOULD SEEK INFORMATION REGARDING THE NATURE AND DETECTION OF

COUNTERFEIT BILLS FROM BANKERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS; LIBRARIES, AND ALL OTHER POSSIBLE SOURCES.

37384 \$03  
AUTHORS: WHITTEMORE, L. H.  
TITLE: COP.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, WINSTON, 1969. 305 P. \$6.95.

ARMED WITH A TAPE RECORDER AND NOTEBOOK, THE AUTHOR, A REPORTER, SPENT MANY MONTHS WORKING WITH POLICEMEN ON THE JOB IN THREE MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES. THROUGH HIS EYES, A CLOSE-UP OF THE POLICE OFFICER'S LIFE, HIS THOUGHTS, HIS TERROR AND HIS EVERYDAY EXPERIENCES ARE RELATED HOPING TO GIVE THE READER A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD, OVER-SIMPLIFIED OFFICER. AN ON-THE-SCENE DOCUMENTARY, THE FACTS AS THE AUTHOR EXPERIENCED THEM WITH AN OFFICER IN NEW YORK'S HARLEM; WITH A NEGRO DETECTIVE IN CHICAGO'S SOUTH SIDE; WITH 2 FOOT PATROLMEN IN THE HIPPIE HAIGHT-ASBURY DISTRICT OF SAN FRANCISCO ARE REPORTED. AN INTIMATE, INFORMATIVE, AND ACCURATE PICTURE ON THE LAW AND ORDER CRISIS IN AMERICA FROM THE POLICE OFFICER'S POINT OF VIEW IS THE RESULT.

37385 \$03  
AUTHORS: WHITTEMORE, L. H.  
TITLE: PATROLMAN JOSEPH MINELLI: HARLEM, NEW YORK.  
SOURCE: IN: WHITTEMORE, L., COP.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, WINSTON, 1969. 305 P. (P. 1-106).

JOSEPH MINELLI IS A COMPOSITE OF THE MANY POLICEMEN IN THE HARLEM AREA OF NEW YORK CITY. SETTLED DOWN TO A CAREER IN THE GHETTO, MINELLI WALKED THE BEAT FOR 2 YEARS AND FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS HAS DRIVEN A RADIO CAR COVERING THE NINE-TENTHS OF A SQUARE MILE THAT MAKE UP HIS PRECINCT. WITHIN THIS SMALL AREA THERE ARE 117,000 PEOPLE, MOSTLY NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS. MINELLI'S EVERY DAY EXPERIENCES AS HE MEETS THE PEOPLE HE IS THERE TO PROTECT ARE PRESENTED IN NARRATIVE FORM. IT IS HOPED THAT THE REPORT WILL PRODUCE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ORDINARY POLICEMAN, HIS PROBLEMS AND HIS ACTIONS, AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

37386 \$03  
AUTHORS: WHITTEMORE, L. H.  
TITLE: DETECTIVE ERNIE COX: SOUTH SIDE, CHICAGO.  
SOURCE: IN: WHITTEMORE, L., COP.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, WINSTON, 1969. 305 P. (P. 109-222).

IN THE SOCIAL TURBULENCE OF OUR TIME, THE POLICEMAN IS OFTEN THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD AND SIMPLIFIED ELEMENT DEALING WITH THESE SOCIAL PROBLEMS. ARMED WITH A TAPE RECORDER AND NOTEBOOK, THE AUTHOR, A REPORTER, WAS ABLE TO SPEND EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME FOLLOWING A FEW AMERICAN POLICEMEN ON THEIR JOBS AND SHARING THEIR EXPERIENCES. DETECTIVE ERNIE COX IS A COMPOSITE OF THE MANY POLICEMEN THE AUTHOR MET WHILE COVERING THE SOUTHSIDE OF CHICAGO. AT 39, ERNIE IS ONE OF THE 33 HOMICIDE MEN WHO COVER A 12 SQUARE MILE AREA IN PARTS OF THE LOOP; HE IS BLACK, PROUD OF HIS AFRICAN HERITAGE AND FEELS THAT HE HAS A REAL UNDERSTANDING OF BLACKS AND RIOTS ALTHOUGH HE WANTS TO BE IDENTIFIED AS AN AMERICAN RATHER THAN AS AN AFRICAN. CONSIDERED TO BE A MILITANT HIMSELF, ERNIE FEELS THAT THERE ARE NO BLACK POLICEMEN WHO PREACH RACE HATRED AND BEING A NEGRO GIVES HIM AN ADVANTAGE ON HIS JOB WHEN HE IS DEALING WITH THE RIOTS. BECAUSE WHITE AND BLACK ALIKE ARE OFTEN UNFAMILIAR WITH THE REASONS FOR THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS, HE SUGGESTED TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT COURSES IN URBAN SOCIOLOGY BE TAUGHT TO THE POLICE RECRUITS. THE PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES WHICH A DETECTIVE HAS DURING A ROUTINE DAY ARE REPORTED IN NARRATIVE FORM.

37387 \$03  
AUTHORS: WHITTEMORE, L. H.  
TITLE: PATROLMEN COLIN BARKER AND GARY CUMMINGS: HAIGHT-ASHBURY,



SAN FRANCISCO.  
 SOURCE: IN: WHITTEMORE, L., COP.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART, WINSTON, 1969. 305 P. (P. 225-305).

THE EXPERIENCES AND ENCOUNTERS OF TWO PATROLMEN ON REGULAR PATROL IN THE HAIGHT-ASHBURY DISTRICT OF SAN FRANCISCO ARE REPORTED IN NARRATIVE FORM BY A REPORTER WHO ACCOMPANIED THEM WITH A TAPE RECORDER AND NOTEBOOK. INCLUDED ARE COMMENTS OF THE PATROLMEN ON THEIR MOTIVATIONS IN JOINING THE POLICE FORCE, THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR JOB AND RATIONALES FOR THEIR ACTIONS AND REACTIONS AS WELL AS DESCRIPTIONS AND COMMENTS BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT. IT IS HOPED THAT THE REPORT WILL PROMOTE BETTER PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE ORDINARY POLICE OFFICER.

37519 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BERNSTEIN, SAUL.  
 TITLE: ALIENATED YOUTH.  
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
 SOURCEID: 33(2):3-10, 1969.

THE IMPACT ON ALIENATED GHETTO YOUTH OF GREAT HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS - CIVIL RIGHTS, RIOTS AND ANTIPOVERTY YOUTH PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. A NUMBER OF NEEDED STEPS IN POVERTY PROGRAMS AND SOCIAL SERVICES ARE SUGGESTED IN ORDER TO REACH THESE YOUTHS AND HELP THEM BECOME PART OF THE LARGER SOCIETY. TWO ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS, THE JOB CORPS AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS, ARE CRITICIZED FOR THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY FAILED GHETTO YOUTHS. DELINQUENCY IS SEEN AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF SOCIETAL PREJUDICE AND SUBSTANDARD SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS. THE PRIMARY NEED IS FOR SUITABLE JOBS, POSSIBLY IN THE COMMUNITY SERVICE FIELD. ONE APPROACH THAT WILL REACH THESE HOSTILE YOUTHS IS THE STREET WORKER, WHO CAN SERVE AS A FUNNEL TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES. 10 REFERENCES.

37945 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TUPIN, JOE P.; GOOLISHIAN, HAROLD A.  
 TITLE: MENTAL RETARDATION AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY.  
 SOURCE: DEPAUL LAW REVIEW.  
 SOURCEID: 18(2):673-682, 1969.

AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MENTAL RETARDATE. VIRTUALLY ALL THE ATTENTION OF LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC EXPERTS HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON MENTAL ILLNESS AND CRIMINAL ACTS, WHILE LITTLE OR NO NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO OTHER DISORDERS THAT MAY PREDISPOSE A PERSON TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, OR VIOLATE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE MOST PREVALENT OF THESE CONDITIONS IS MENTAL RETARDATION. MENTAL RETARDATION IS CLASSIFIED INTO 4 CATEGORIES EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF DEGREE AND ATTENDANT CHARACTERISTICS: PROFOUND, SEVERE, MODERATE AND MILD. TO ESTABLISH THE RETARDATE'S LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE HIS CAPACITY TO CONTROL HIS BEHAVIOR UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ACT. NO ADEQUATE METHOD OF ESTABLISHING CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS YET BEEN DEVELOPED, THOUGH POSSIBLE APPROACHES ARE DISCUSSED. A REVIEW OF LEGAL PROCEDURES, IN THE LIGHT OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS WHO SUCCEED TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND IN THE LIGHT OF AVAILABLE AND EMERGING COMMUNITY RESOURCES, IS ENCOURAGED. RESOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF THE LEGAL POSITION WILL REQUIRE OF RETARDATE CONCERTED EFFORT BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES REGARDING MENTAL RETARDATION. 22 REFERENCES.

38249 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GELLER, ALLEN; BOAS, MAXWELL.  
 TITLE: POT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT: THE SOCIAL ASPECTS. CRIME, SEX, CIGARETTES, AUTOS, AND ALCOHOL.  
 SOURCE: IN: GELLER, A., THE DRUG BEAT.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COWLES BOOK, 1969. 278 P. (P. 95-111).

FOUR DECADES OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES HAVE REINFORCED THE

IMAGINARY LINKS BETWEEN MARIHUANA AND VIOLENT CRIMES, SEXUAL DEPRAVITIES, AND EVEN MADNESS. THE NUMEROUS STUDIES INVESTIGATING THE ALLEGED CONNECTION BETWEEN THE DRUG AND CRIME, HOWEVER, ARE ALMOST ALL UNANIMOUS IN THEIR AGREEMENT THAT NO SUCH LINK EXISTS. OPPONENTS OF MARIHUANA BASE THEIR ARGUMENTS ON THE RELEASE OF REPRESSED HOSTILITY. BUT CAREFUL STUDY WOULD INDICATE THAT ONE IS MUCH MORE LIKELY TO ACT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL THAN UNDER THE CALMING INFLUENCE OF MARIHUANA. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS ARE PERHAPS THE BIGGEST SOURCE OF MISINFORMATION CONCERNING THE DRUG BECAUSE OF THE EMPHASIS ON THE KIND OF STORY THAT MAKES GOOD COPY. EQUALLY INFLUENTIAL IS THE FACT THAT MARIHUANA CAN BE OBTAINED ONLY IN AN ILLEGAL MANNER. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY WHO BELIEVED THAT IT HAD APHRODISIAC QUALITIES. VIRTUALLY ALL INVESTIGATORS, HOWEVER, AGREE THAT THE POSSIBLE APHRODISIAC QUALITIES ARE CEREBRAL IN NATURE AND STEM FROM THE REDUCTION OF INHIBITIONS AND INCREASED SUGGESTIBILITY. IT IS PROBABLE THAT IT IS LITTLE, IF ANY MORE, EFFECTIVE THAN ALCOHOL IN THIS RESPECT. OVERALL, MARIHUANA WOULD APPEAR TO BE LESS HARMFUL TO SOCIETY THAN TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL WHICH ARE LEGAL AND EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO ADULTS.

38251        \$03  
 AUTHORS:    GELLER, ALLEN; BOAS, MAXWELL.  
 TITLE:      UNDERGROUND POT: THE CRIMINAL ASPECTS. FROM THE MEXICAN  
               BARRIOS TO THE AMERICAN SUBURBS.  
 SOURCE:     IN: GELLER, A., THE DRUG BEAT.  
 SOURCEID:   NEW YORK, COWLES BOOK, 1969. 278 P. (P. 128-144).

MOST MARIHUANA IS GROWN IN MEXICO AND IS WHOLESALD AND RETAILED IN THE UNITED STATES. THE METHODS USED VARY WITH THE KIND OF BUYER. THERE IS, ON THE WHOLE, RELATIVELY LITTLE PROFIT TO BE MADE IN DEALING IN THE DRUG. THIS FACT HAS TENDED TO REMOVE ITS DISTRIBUTION FROM HIGHLY ORGANIZED GROUPS LIKE THE MAFIA. THE PROFITS ARE DISPERSED AMONG A LARGE NUMBER OF MIDDLEMEN WHO BREAK UP THE MARIHUANA BULK ALONG THE WAY BEFORE IT REACHES THE STREETS. THE STREET PUSHER IS A KEY ELEMENT IN THE DISTRIBUTION BUT HE GENERALLY MAKES LITTLE PROFIT AND IS CONSTANTLY IN DANGER OF ARREST. THE SYSTEM OF MARIHUANA TRAFFIC ON CAMPUS IS A BIT MORE ERRATIC THAN THAT OF THE STREET LEVEL PUSHER. STUDENTS TEND TO BE MORE IMAGINATIVE AND FAR MORE MOBILE. THEY MAY BRING IN THE DRUG FROM MEXICO THEMSELVES AND DISTRIBUTE IT TO THEIR ACQUAINTANCES. HIPPIE POT SELLERS ARE ONLY PERIPHERALLY INTERESTED IN PROFITS AND OFTEN OBTAIN THE DRUG FOR THEIR OWN PEER GROUP AFTER COLLECTING FUNDS FOR ITS PURCHASE. THE ADULT SUBURBAN POPULATION HAS A MORE DIFFICULT TIME OBTAINING MARIHUANA AND THEREFORE USE IS LESS FREQUENT. VERY FEW OF THESE PEOPLE ARE PUSHERS THEMSELVES.

38255        \$03  
 AUTHORS:    GELLER, ALLEN; BOAS, MAXWELL.  
 TITLE:      THE NEW PROHIBITION: ANTI-LSD LEGISLATION. THE  
               ESTABLISHMENT VERSUS FLOWER POWER.  
 SOURCE:     IN: GELLER, A., THE DRUG BEAT.  
 SOURCEID:   NEW YORK, COWLES BOOK, 1969. 278 P. (P. 171-177).

PRESSURE FOR RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION AGAINST LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE) BUILT UP AS SENSATIONAL STORIES OF MURDER AND INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN APPEARED IN THE PRESS. THREE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEES INVESTIGATED LSD AND THE CONGRESS PASSED THE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AMENDMENT ACT IN 1965. THIS ACT GROUPED DEPRESSANTS, STIMULANTS, AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS TOGETHER AND MADE MANUFACTURE, PROCESSING, DISTRIBUTION, OR SALE OF SUCH ITEMS A FEDERAL OFFENSE PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 1 YEAR IN JAIL AND A \$1,000 FINE. ALTHOUGH THIS LAW DID NOT MAKE POSSESSION OF LSD ITSELF ILLEGAL, SOME STATE LEGISLATURES BEGAN TAKING ACTION IN THIS DIRECTION. MEANWHILE, THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION HAD SENT OUT WARNINGS OF THE LSD MENACE TO ALL DRUG MANUFACTURERS WITH THE RESULT THAT THE ONLY LEGAL MANUFACTURER OF THE COMPOUND TOOK THE DRUG OFF THE EXPERIMENTAL MARKET. AT A CONSEQUENCE OF THIS ACTION, A NUMBER OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS WERE STRANDED. USERS OF THE DRUG REMAINED CALM SINCE THEY HAD NO TROUBLE OBTAINING THE DRUG IN THE UNDERGROUND MARKET. A NEW BILL, SIGNED IN 1968, RAISED MANUFACTURE, SALE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF

LSA AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS FROM A MISDEMEANOR TO A FELONY PUNISHABLE BY 5 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A \$10,000 FINE. ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF THE DRUG WAS MADE A MISDEMEANOR WITH A MAXIMUM PENALTY OF 1 YEAR AND A \$1,000 FINE.

38256 \$03  
AUTHORS: GELLER, ALLEN; BOAS, MAXWELL.  
TITLE: BLACK-MARKET ACID: THE THREAT OF THE MAFIA. CORNERING THE UNDERGROUND ACID MARKET.  
SOURCE: IN: GELLER, A., THE DRUG BEAT.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COWLES BOOK, 1969. 278 P. (P. 178-186).

THE PROBLEM OF ENFORCING THE LAWS AGAINST LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE) IS A VERY DIFFICULT ONE. THE DRUG IS COLORLESS, ODORLESS, VIRTUALLY UNDETECTABLE, AND ONLY 10Z CAN PRODUCE 300,000 TRIPS. THE TASK OF ENFORCING THE NEW ANTI-LSD LAWS AT FIRST WENT TO AGENTS OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. THE BUREAU OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL WAS SET UP IN 1966 TO ENFORCE THE LAWS CONCERNING NOT ONLY LSD BUT AMPHETAMINES, BARBITURATES, AND TRANQUILIZERS. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST 50,000 REGULAR LSD USERS. MOST ARE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 30 YEARS OLD AND ARE STUDENTS OR DROPOUTS. ALL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF THE COUNTRY ARE REPRESENTED. FOR A TIME THE MAFIA THREATENED TO STEP IN AND MONOPOLIZE THE BUSINESS BUT THE NATURE OF THE MARKET AND THE SMALL OUTLAY NEEDED TO SET UP IN BUSINESS CAUSED COMPETITION TO FLOURISH. ADVENTURESOME SCIENTISTS AND LABORATORY TECHNICIANS HAVE BEEN FOUND TO MANUFACTURE LARGE AMOUNTS OF LSD WITH LIMITED FACILITIES. IN 1966 THE SOLE LEGAL PRODUCER AND DISTRIBUTOR OF LSD FOR CLINICAL INVESTIGATION (SANDOZ) REMOVED THE DRUG FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL MARKET. THE BATTLE AGAINST THE USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRUG CONTINUES TO BE A LOSING ONE. THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS IS A NEW GOVERNMENT AGENCY SET UP IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO ACHIEVE A MORE EFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRUG LAWS. RECENT EVIDENCE OF CHROMOSOMAL CHANGES AND POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO INFANTS WHOSE MOTHERS USE LSD MAKES THE CONTROL OF LSD ALL THE MORE URGENT.

38264 \$03  
AUTHORS: GELLER, ALLEN; BOAS, MAXWELL.  
TITLE: THE SPEED SCENE: THE LOGISTICS OF METH. TEEN-AGE SPEED FREAKS.  
SOURCE: IN: GELLER, A., THE DRUG BEAT.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COWLES BOOK, 1969. 278 P. (P. 257-262).

THE USE OF SPEED (METHEDRINE, METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE) IS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS PHENOMENA IN THE CURRENT DRUG SCENE. A GROWING PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG USERS HAVE GRADUATED FROM ORAL DOSES TO INJECTING THE DRUG INTRAVENOUSLY. NOT SURPRISINGLY, THE ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF THE DRUG HAS DEVELOPED INTO ONE OF THE BIGGEST RACKETS SINCE HEROIN. THE BLACK MARKET IN AMPHETAMINES IS ESTIMATED TO BE A HALF BILLION DOLLAR TRAFFIC EVERY YEAR. IN ADDITION TO SUPPLIES FROM ETHICAL DRUG COMPANIES AND THE PRODUCT OF ILLEGAL MANUFACTURERS, A PART OF THE AVAILABLE DOSES COMES FROM ILLEGAL IMPORT FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. A FEW LOOSELY BASED CRIME GROUPS HAVE A TENUOUS HOLD ON THE UNDERGROUND AMPHETAMINE CHANNELS, BUT A GOOD PERCENTAGE OF THE ILLICIT SALES ARE THE PROVINCE OF AMATEURS. AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS ADMIT TO BEING NOWHERE CLOSE TO STOPPING THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC. THE BIG MARKET FOR SPEED SEEMS TO BE IN THE GROWING HIPPIE AND SUBURBAN TEENAGE MARKET. IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT MORE YOUNGSTERS UNDER 18 ARE NOW USING SPEED THAN LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE). THEY APPEAR TO BE OBLIVIOUS TO THE REAL DANGERS OF THE DRUG.

38291 \$03  
AUTHORS: O'DONNELL, JOHN A.  
TITLE: CRIMINAL RECORDS OF SUBJECTS.  
SOURCE: IN: O'DONNELL, J., NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN KENTUCKY.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., USPHS PUBLICATION NO. 1881, 1969. 297 P. (P. 107-125).

IN A STUDY OF 266 WHITE ADDICTS ADMITTED TO THE USPHS HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON, IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT CRIME AND ADDICTION ARE ASSOCIATED. IN THE SAMPLE ABOUT 15% OF THE MALE SUBJECTS WERE CLASSIFIED AS PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS WHOSE CRIMINAL CAREERS STARTED BEFORE THEIR ADDICTION, THOUGH HALF OF THEM HAD NO ARRESTS, AND TWO THIRDS NO SENTENCES, BEFORE ADDICTION. ABOUT A QUARTER OF THE REMAINING MEN HAD BEEN ARRESTED ONCE OR MORE BEFORE ADDICTION, BUT ONLY 10% OF THEM HAD EVER BEEN SENTENCED. PRIOR TO ADDICTION, THE MAJORITY OF THE MEN HAD NO CRIMINAL RECORD. THERE WAS A LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SENTENCES, AND IN THE PROPORTION OF MEN WITH ARRESTS AND SENTENCES, AFTER ADDICTION. THIS INCREASE OCCURRED IN 2 WAYS. OFFENSES AGAINST THE DRUG LAWS APPEARED AFTER ADDICTION, AND THERE WERE MORE INCOME PRODUCING CRIMES AFTER ADDICTION. THERE WAS NO INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS. THE WOMEN DIFFERED FROM THE MEN IN THAT THEY SHOWED ALMOST NO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BEFORE ADDICTION, AND ONLY A FEW SHOWED IT AFTER ADDICTION. 28 REFERENCES.

38381 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC CONTROL COMMISSION; GLASER, DANIEL; INCIARDI, JAMES; BABST, DEAN; DANNELLY, GEORGE; AMSEL, ZILI.  
 TITLE: LATER HEROIN USE BY ADOLESCENT MARIHUANA AND HEROIN USERS, AND BY NON-DRUG USING ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION, 1969. 13 P.

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATES THE EXTENT TO WHICH MARIHUANA USE LEADS TO HEROIN USE, THE EXTENT TO WHICH ADOLESCENT HEROIN USE IS CONTINUED IN ADULTHOOD, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH ADOLESCENT NONDRUG DELINQUENCY IS FOLLOWED BY HEROIN ADDICTION IN ADULTHOOD. A 5 AND 10 YEAR FOLLOWUP OF NEW YORK CITY ADOLESCENTS, REFERRED TO AN AGENCY FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND NOT ADJUDICATED BY THE COURTS, REVEALED SUBSEQUENT HEROIN RECORDS FOR APPROXIMATELY 50% OF THOSE REFERRED FOR HEROIN USAGE AS ADOLESCENTS, 40% OF THOSE REFERRED FOR MARIHUANA USAGE, AND 15% OF THOSE REFERRED FOR DELINQUENCY NOT INVOLVING ANY DRUG USE. EVEN HIGHER RATES OF SUBSEQUENT HEROIN USAGE WERE FOUND FOR THOSE NONDRUG INVOLVED ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS WHO WERE NEGRO OR PUERTO RICAN, WHO HAD 2 OR MORE CODEFENDANTS, WHO HAD PRIOR REFERRALS TO COURT, OR WHO HAD DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL. THESE CHARACTERISTICS DID NOT MARKEDLY AFFECT THE SUBSEQUENT HEROIN RATE FOR ADOLESCENT HEROIN OR MARIHUANA USERS. THERE WAS A SLIGHT INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AT ADOLESCENT RECORD AND SUBSEQUENT HEROIN USE FOR ALL SAMPLES. 13 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

38458 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ORCHARD, B. W.  
 TITLE: HOSPITAL, OR OPEN PRISON.  
 SOURCE: LANCET (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: NO. 7610:56, 1969.

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR THE CASE IS DESCRIBED OF A FORMER PRISONER WHO IN 1966 DURING A DEPRESSIVE ILLNESS, KILLED HIS WIFE. HE WAS SENT TO BROADMOOR PRISON AGAINST THE ADVICE OF A SENIOR CONSULTANT. HE HAS SINCE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL WHERE HE IS CONFINED IN SPITE OF HAVING HAD NO DISCERNIBLE PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS SINCE 1966. EMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN FOUND FOR HIM, BUT ORIGINAL RESTRICTIONS PREVENT HIS LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOSPITAL. IT SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE HIM RELEASED FROM THE ORIGINAL HOSPITAL ORDER. THUS THE HOSPITAL IS FORCED TO SERVE AS A PRISON, ALBEIT AN OPEN ONE. DECISIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH CASES NEED TO BE MADE BY PROFESSIONALS WITH CLINICAL RESPONSIBILITY AND KNOWLEDGE, RATHER THAN BY A HOME OFFICE A HUNDRED MILES AWAY.

38607 \$03  
 AUTHORS: D. C. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS; ADAMS, STUART; MCARTHUR, VIRGINIA.  
 TITLE: PERFORMANCE OF NARCOTIC-INVOLVED PRISON RELEASEES UNDER THREE KINDS OF COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE.

THREE POSTRELEASE PROGRAMS FOR NARCOTIC INVOLVED OFFENDERS ARE EVALUATED: GROUP COUNSELING IN AN OUTPATIENT SETTING WITH EXADDICTS ASSISTING IN THE COUNSELING ROLE (DATRC --DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION CENTER), PAROLE SUPERVISION, AND DIRECT RELEASE WITH NO FURTHER SUPERVISION (EXPIREES). FOLLOWUP STUDIES WERE MADE OF TEST SUBJECTS AFTER 6 MONTHS AND AFTER 3 YEARS. PERFORMANCE IN THE STUDY IS DEFINED PRIMARILY IN TERMS OF SUCCESS IN STAYING ON THE STREETS AND NOT BEING ARRESTED AND RETURNED TO JAIL. AFTER 6 MONTHS THERE IS AN INSIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FAILURE RATE OF PAROLEES AND DATRC SUBJECTS, WHILE THE EXPIREES HAD A 17% HIGHER FAILURE RATE. AFTER 36 MONTHS IT MAY BE CONCLUDED THAT DATRC SUBJECTS MAKE THE BEST ADJUSTMENT; PAROLEES ARE IN AN INTERMEDIATE POSITION, AND EXPIREES IN THE POOREST. NONE OF THE TREATMENT MODES IS DRAMATICALLY EFFECTIVE. IT IS NOT IMMEDIATELY EVIDENT THAT DATRC OR PAROLE BRINGS AN IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORMANCE OVER COMPLETE NONSUPERVISION. ALL TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS ARE YIELDING POOR RESULTS, AND RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION IS NEEDED. 2 REFERENCES.

38618 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLOOMQUIST, EDWARD R.  
TITLE: SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONTEMPORARY USE OF CANNABIS.  
SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 178-186).

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE ON THE CONTEMPORARY USE OF MARIHUANA. THE DIFFICULTIES OF DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF MARIHUANA USE AND THE DEGREE OF ITS USE BY INDIVIDUALS ARE DISCUSSED. MARIHUANA USERS ARE CONSIDERED TO COMPRISE 3 GROUPS: THE ANTISOCIALS, THE PSYCHEDELICS, AND THOSE WHO TRY THE DRUG OUT OF CURIOSITY OR TO COMPLY WITH PEER PRESSURES. TYPES OF PROBLEMS THAT CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH EVEN CASUAL MARIHUANA USE ARE PRESENTED: CONTACT WITH CRIMINAL ELEMENTS TO OBTAIN THE DRUG; THE ABSENCE OF IMMEDIATE HARMFUL EFFECTS FROM USE WHICH MAY PREVENT THE RECOGNITION OF MORE SUBTLE EFFECTS; A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY LEAD THE USER TO DISTRUST ANY INFORMATION REGARDING ADVERSE EFFECTS; A STEP TOWARD DISREGARD OF THE LAW; THE FLIGHT FROM REALITY WHICH BECOMES A SUBSTITUTE FOR FACING REALITY; THE EUPHORIC EFFECTS WHICH LEAD TO COMPROMISES OF ETHICAL, SOCIAL, AND MORAL SENSES; AND THE DANGEROUS RECURRENCE OF MARIHUANA PRODUCED PHENOMENA. SINCE MUCH OF THE INTEREST IN THE USE OF MARIHUANA HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY STIMULI UNRELATED TO EXPERIENCING THE EFFECTS OF THE DRUG, IT IS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT FUTURE TRENDS IN USE. PRESENT MEANS OF PROCURING AND USING THE DRUG REQUIRE THAT THE USER BE HIGHLY MOTIVATED. THE AVAILABILITY OF SYNTHETIC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS WILL AFFECT THIS SITUATION.

38619 \$03  
AUTHORS: MIRAS, C. J.  
TITLE: EXPERIENCE WITH CHRONIC HASHISH SMOKERS.  
SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 191-198).

EXPERIENCE WITH CHRONIC HASHISH SMOKERS IS REPORTED. THREE MAIN PERIODS IN THE HASHISH SMOKING HABIT ARE DISTINGUISHED. DURING INTRODUCTION TO THE DRUG, THE SUBJECT LEARNS HOW TO SMOKE AND HOW TO REGULATE THE STATE OF INTOXICATION; HE BECOMES ACQUAINTED WITH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT. HE MAY FIND THAT HASHISH SMOKING SOLVES A CERTAIN PROBLEM OR FULFILLS A CERTAIN NEED FOR HIM. HE SEEKS RELIEF MORE AND MORE OFTEN IN SMOKING AND ENTERS INTO THE SECOND PERIOD, THAT OF DAILY USE. IN THIS PERIOD, THE HASHISH SMOKER FIRST SHOWS INCREASED PLANNING, THINKING, AND TALKING AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PRODUCTIVE WORK AND PHYSICAL EFFORT. HE GRADUALLY EVADES HIS RESPONSIBILITIES TO ALLOW MORE TIME FOR ENJOYMENT OF THE DRUG. A 2ND PHASE OF THIS PERIOD IS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE COMMUNITY AND ALLIANCE WITH THE HASHISH SUBCULTURE. THE SUBJECT IS APT TO RESORT TO CRIME IN ORDER TO SATISFY HIS HABIT. HE BECOMES SUSCEPTIBLE TO FEARS, ANXIETY, AND SUSPICIONS. THE 3RD PERIOD IS MARKED BY COMPLETE



ORIENTATION TOWARD USE OF THE DRUG AND GENERAL PHYSIOLOGICAL DETERIORATION THAT MAY INCLUDE A VARIETY OF DISEASES. SEVERE PSYCHOTIC EXPERIENCES ARE ALSO COMMON. THE EEG OF HASHISH SMOKERS DURING ACUTE INTOXICATION GENERALLY SHOWS CHANGES OF SLOWING AND INCREASED ACTIVITY. THE SAME IS TRUE OF THE EEG OF CHRONIC SMOKERS HOURS OR DAYS AFTER INTOXICATION. 9 REFERENCES.

38620 \$03  
AUTHORS: MEYER, ROGER E.  
TITLE: LSD: THE CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF USE AND THE TREATMENT OF USERS.  
SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 199-203).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF THE CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) USE AND THE TREATMENT OF USERS. AFFECTIVE CONDITIONS RESULTING FROM LSD INCLUDE EUPHORIA, DYSPHORIA, AND AN AMBIVALENT STATE MARKED BY STRONG POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS. AN INTENSITY OF SENSORY INPUT, PERCEPTUAL DISTORTIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, AND SPACE AND TIME DISTORTIONS ARE ALSO COMMON. PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS INCLUDE PUPILLARY DILATION, TREMOR, AND DRY MOUTH. THE PATTERNS OF LSD ABUSE DIFFER FROM THOSE OF MOST DRUGS IN THAT MOST USERS ARE OF MIDDLECLASS BACKGROUNDS, PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE IS NOT A FACTOR, AND OTHER FORMS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE NOT INVOLVED. DANGEROUS REACTIONS TO LSD ARE OF 3 TYPES: ACUTE REACTIONS, INCLUDING PSYCHOTOXIC REACTIONS AND PANIC; RECURRENT REACTIONS THAT INVOLVE SPONTANEOUS RETURNS OF PERCEPTUAL DISTORTIONS OCCURRING AS LONG AS A YEAR AFTER USE OF THE DRUG; AND PROLONGED REACTIONS THAT PERSIST BEYOND THE PERIOD OF ACUTE INTOXICATION AND MAY INCLUDE CHRONIC ANXIETY STATES OR PROLONGED PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS. IN ADDITION, SOME EVIDENCE HAS BEEN PRESENTED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF BIRTH DEFECTS. EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MUST STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN MEETING THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF PATIENTS AND RECOGNIZING THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY THAT DRUG ABUSE EPIDEMICS BE LIMITED. 45 REFERENCES.

38623 \$03  
AUTHORS: OLIVER, JOHN W.  
TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT LEGAL PRACTICES FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COURTS.  
SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 229-235).

AN ASSESSMENT IS MADE OF CURRENT LEGAL PRACTICES IN THE AREA OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE COURTS. EXISTING LAWS ARE VIEWED AS TOO RIGID TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE WIDE VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES THAT CAN BE INVOLVED IN DRUG ABUSE CASES. AMONG THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION DISCUSSED ARE: MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES THAT ARE FREQUENTLY A PART OF DRUG ABUSE LAWS; FAILURE TO DISTINGUISH AMONG DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRUGS THAT ARE QUITE DIFFERENT IN EFFECT; LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC, LEGISLATURES, AND JUDGES; TENDENCIES TO PROSECUTE CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY UNDER THE GUISE OF PROSECUTING DRUG ABUSERS; AND FREQUENT FAILURE TO DISTINGUISH DRUG ABUSE FROM OTHER TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

38625 \$03  
AUTHORS: KAPLAN, JOHN.  
TITLE: WHAT THE LEGISLATOR SHOULD CONSIDER.  
SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 250-259).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF FACTORS THAT LEGISLATORS SHOULD CONSIDER IN FORMULATING DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION. THE COSTS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE LAWS GOVERNING MARIJUANA ARE ANALYZED. THESE LAWS PROVIDE PENALTIES RANGING FROM UP TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR THE 1ST CONVICTION OF POSSESSION TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR THE 3RD OFFENSE

OF SALE TO A MINOR. THE COSTS ACCRUE FROM: THE LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE WHO BECOME FELONS AND INCREASE THE POTENTIAL NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE INCLINED TO COMMIT OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES; THE TREATMENT OF MARIHUANA IN THE SAME MANNER AS OTHER DRUGS, AN APPROACH THAT MAY ENCOURAGE THOSE WHO HAVE NO ILL EFFECTS FROM MARIHUANA TO TRY MORE HARMFUL DRUGS; FAILURE TO DISTINGUISH AMONG DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS WHICH HAMPERS DRUG EDUCATION PROGRAMS; A VOLUME OF ARRESTS THAT PRODUCES A GREAT BURDEN ON LAW ENFORCEMENT BUDGETS; INCREASED INVOLVEMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME, WHICH WILL INCREASE THE DIFFICULTIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND INCREASING NUMBERS OF MARIHUANA USERS WHO WILL APPEAR ON JURIES AND WILL MAKE CONVICTIONS INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN, WEAKENING THE PRESENT DETERRENT EFFECT OF THE LAWS. 12 REFERENCES.

38626 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ROSENTHAL, MICHAEL P.  
 TITLE: MARIJUANA: SOME ALTERNATIVES.  
 SOURCE: IN: WITTENBURN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 260-279).

SOME ALTERNATIVES ARE PRESENTED TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF REGULATING THE USE OF MARIHUANA. LEGALIZATION IS VIEWED AS TOO PRECIPITOUS AN ALTERNATIVE, WHEREAS THE PRESENT LAWS ARE TOO HARSH. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT USE, POSSESSION, OR BEING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MARIHUANA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED CIVIL OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY A FINE AND/OR A PERIOD OF PROBATION. INCARCERATION SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED FOR 1ST OFFENDERS, NOR SHOULD THE STIGMA OF A CRIMINAL RECORD BE ATTACHED. REPEATED OFFENSES SHOULD BE TREATED AS MISDEMEANORS. DISTINCTIONS SHOULD BE MADE AMONG GIFTS, EXCHANGES AND SALES OF MARIHUANA. THE GENERAL APPROACH RECOMMENDED IS TO TREAT GIFTS AS MISDEMEANORS AND EXCHANGES AS FELONIES. WHEN VERY SMALL AMOUNTS AND 1ST OFFENDERS ARE INVOLVED, BOTH OFFENSES SHOULD BE TREATED AS CIVIL OFFENSES. ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION AND POSSESSION WITH INTENT TO DISTRIBUTE SHOULD BE TREATED AS FELONIES, EXCEPT WHEN THE AMOUNT POSSESSED IS SO SMALL THAT ITS EXCHANGE WOULD BE ONLY A CIVIL VIOLATION. THE GENERAL EFFECT OF LAWS OF THIS NATURE WOULD BE TO CONFINE USE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW TO THE PUNISHMENT OF CONDUCT WHICH IS LIKELY TO BE SIGNIFICANT, WHILE PROVIDING A CIVIL SANCTION FOR CONDUCT WHICH IS NOT. 31 REFERENCES.

38627 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BROOKS, ALEXANDER D.  
 TITLE: MARIJUANA AND THE CONSTITUTION: INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES AND PURITAN VIRTUES.  
 SOURCE: IN: WITTENBURN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 280-298).

MARIHUANA USE IS CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF PERSONAL LIBERTY AND TO PURITAN ETHICAL VALUES. THE OBSTACLES TO A RATIONAL VIEW OF MARIHUANA USE ARE SEEN AS ANXIETIES CONCERNING POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN "WAY OF LIFE," THE PURITANICAL, PROTESTANT ETHIC ORIENTED LIFE STYLE WHICH IS BASED ON SELF-CONTROL, ORDER, COMMERCE, AND ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES. THE INCREASING USE OF MARIHUANA IS VIEWED AS CONTRIBUTING TO A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLIMATE FAVORABLE FOR CHANGES IN THE LAWS. LEGISLATION IN OTHER AREAS, PARTICULARLY THE USE OF ALCOHOL, HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THE INDIVIDUAL'S NEED TO SEEK EUPHORIA. IT IS SPECULATED THAT THE U. S. SUPREME COURT MAY SOON DECIDE A CASE INVOLVING MARIHUANA USE. THE ISSUES INVOLVED WILL BE THE PRESERVATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO PURSUE PLEASURE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL UTILITY AND SOCIAL HARM OF MARIHUANA USE. 40 REFERENCES.

38638 \$03  
 AUTHORS: RECTOR, MILTON G.  
 TITLE: STATEMENT BEFORE THE U. S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: JULY 11, 1969.  
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 16(11):93-99, 1970.

THIS ARTICLE PROPOSES SOLUTIONS TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE PUBLIC MUST BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND THAT IT GAINS NEITHER PROTECTION NOR SECURITY FROM A PUNITIVE AND REPRESSIVE SYSTEM. YOUNGSTERS WHO ARE SENT TO INSTITUTIONS WHERE THEY ARE COMMITTED TO SUBSTANDARD, POORLY EQUIPPED, AND UNDERSTAFFED TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE MADE BITTER RATHER THAN BETTER. JUVENILE COURT JUDGES SHOULD SIMPLY STOP ACCEPTING YOUNGSTERS FOR DETENTION, PROBATION, OR COMMITMENT. ALTHOUGH THIS ACTION WOULD OVERTAX CHILD WELFARE, HEALTH, AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, IT WOULD BE LESS DAMAGING AND FAR LESS DELINQUENCY PRODUCING THAN THE CUMULATIVE EXPERIENCE IN AN INSTITUTION. THE PUBLIC UPROAR MIGHT BRING ABOUT THE NEEDED REFORM IN TERMS OF LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS. HARD CORE DELINQUENTS REQUIRE SPECIALIZED ATTENTION OF THE COURT AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, AT LEAST AS GOOD AS BUT PREFERABLY BETTER THAN THAT WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE IN THEIR OWN HOMES. THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO BRING ABOUT A RAPID OVERHAUL OF THE SYSTEM THAN TO CONDEMN THE MAJORITY OF INSTITUTIONS TO DISUSE UNTIL THEY ARE STAFFED AND EQUIPPED TO CARRY OUT THE MISSION OF CORRECTION. LAWYERS AND JUDGES, BECAUSE OF THEIR POSITION AND STATUS IN THE COMMUNITY, HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADING THE REFORM MOVEMENT. OTHER STEPS TO BE TAKEN INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NONINSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL AND THE END OF STATE EXPLOITATION OF PRISON LABOR. JIT1970-03947#RUBIN, SOL.##ILLUSIONS OF TREATMENT IN SENTENCES AND CIVIL COMMITMENTS. #CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. #16(1):79-92, 1970. #NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY #JIT1970#AAB-MOD#ENGLISH##CHILDREN AND YOUTH, REHABILITATION, DRUG DEPENDENCE AND ABUSE, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY##00NCMH1, XJOURNAL ARTICLE, XOVERVIEW THE ILL EFFECTS TO CRIMINALS AND SOCIETY OF COMMITMENT TO INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE ILLUSION OF TREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE CONCEPT OF REHABILITATION IS ESPOUSED BUT THE TREATMENT AVAILABLE IS LIMITED DUE TO POOR FACILITIES, EFFECTS ON FAMILIES, AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT. A NUMBER OF COMPLEX STATUTORY STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN ERECTED, OSTENSIBLY TO FACILITATE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF THESE DEVICES OUTWEIGHS THE USEFULNESS OF THE TREATMENT OR THERAPEUTIC PROCESSES. THE EFFECT OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, YOUTH AUTHORITIES, AND PAROLE IS TO LENGTHEN TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT SUBSTANTIALLY WITHOUT ANY COMPENSATORY POSITIVE RESULTS. COMMITMENT FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF TREATMENT CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE IT HAS NOT PROVEN TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN OTHER MEASURES AND IT HAS RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN THE LENGTH OF CONFINEMENT. THE ONLY BASIS FOR INCARCERATION SHOULD BE PUBLIC SAFETY. PROBATION SHOULD BE SELECTIVELY USED SINCE STUDIES SHOW THAT PROBATION PRODUCES NO BETTER RESULTS THAN NO TREATMENT AT ALL. OUTRIGHT DISCHARGE, FINES, AND SUSPENDED SENTENCES ARE OFTEN MORE APPROPRIATE. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT OFFENDERS HAVE A RIGHT NOT TO BE TREATED. 41 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

38643 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CHAPEL, JAMES L.; TAYLOR, DANIEL W.  
 TITLE: DRUGS FOR KICKS.  
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 16(1):1-35, 1970.

THIS PAPER IS A REVIEW OF DRUGS THAT ARE BEING USED BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. IN DISCUSSING THE SNIFFING OF GLUE, GASOLINE, THINNERS, AND LIGHTER FLUID, THE USE OF NARCOTICS, HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS, AND RARE AND EXOTIC HALLUCINOGENS, TOPICS SUCH AS GENERAL INFORMATION, EFFECTS, TECHNIQUES OF ADMINISTRATION, HABIT DESCRIPTION, CLINICAL FINDINGS, ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME, AND OTHERS ARE DISCUSSED. INHALING NOXIOUS VAPORS MAY RESULT IN ACUTE BRAIN SYNDROME RESEMBLING ALCOHOL INTOXICATION PLUS HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS. THE RESULTING DETERIORATION OF JUDGMENT SOMETIMES LEADS TO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AND POSSIBLE FATAL CONSEQUENCES. MORE SERIOUS IS THE PROBLEM OF THE ADOLESCENT NARCOTIC ADDICT WHO IS UNDER SEVERE COMPULSION TO OBTAIN DRUGS, OFTEN ILLEGALLY, TO FEED HIS PHYSICAL AND PSYCHIC CRAVING. LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) AND MARIHUANA ARE THE MOST COMMONLY ABUSED HALLUCINOGENS. ALTHOUGH NEITHER HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE ADDICTIVE, BOTH PRODUCE PHYSIOLOGIC AND PSYCHIC

MANIFESTATIONS THAT CAN BE SEVERE, AND BOTH CAN PRECIPITATE PSYCHOTIC BREAKS. LSD HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE CHROMOSOMAL BREAKS IN THE CELLS OF USERS AND THEIR OFFSPRINGS. OTHER DRUGS SUCH AS MORNING GLORY SEEDS, NUTMEG, AND PEYOTE ARE USED LESS FREQUENTLY BUT GIVE THE SAME REACTIONS. THE PAPER CONJECTURES THAT THE USE OF LSD, 2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-METHYLAMPHETAMINE (STP), AND OTHER PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS, BUT NOT MARIJUANA, WILL EVENTUALLY DECREASE BUT THAT OTHER MODES OF GETTING KICKS WILL SPRING UP TO TAKE THEIR PLACE. 111 REFERENCES.

38807 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALKEY, FRANK H.; BOSHIER, ROGER.  
TITLE: SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE BIAS IN PSYCHOPATHIC, DELINQUENT, AND NORMAL BOYS.  
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
SOURCEID: 24(1):91-94, 1969.

SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE BIAS IN PSYCHOPATHIC, DELINQUENT, AND NORMAL BOYS IS STUDIED. TO TEST THE NOTION THAT EXTREME RESPONDING ON SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL SCALES IS RELATED TO MALADJUSTMENT THREE GROUPS OF 12 YEAR OLD BOYS RATED SOCIALLY MEANINGFUL SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL CONCEPTS. THE PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT AND NONPSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT GROUPS CHECKED THE NEUTRAL SPACE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THE CONTROL "NORMAL" GROUP. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

39831 \$03  
AUTHORS: UNIV. OF DELAWARE.  
TITLE: THE THREAT OF CRIME IN AMERICA: THE 1967-68 E. PAUL DU PONT LECTURES ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS.  
SOURCEID: NEWARK, DEL., UNIV. OF DELAWARE, 1969. 90 P.

PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS FROM SOCIOLOGISTS AND PENOLOGISTS ARE REPORTED CONCERNING CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. MAJOR THEMES DISCUSSED ARE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE WAR ON CRIME, DRUG ABUSE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE PRISON SYSTEM. THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME ON SOCIETY IS HIGHLIGHTED.

39832 \$03  
AUTHORS: DINITZ, SIMON.  
TITLE: EMERGING ISSUES IN DELINQUENCY.  
SOURCE: IN: UNIV. OF DELAWARE, THE THREAT OF CRIME IN AMERICA.  
SOURCEID: NEWARK, DEL., UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, 1969. 90 P. (P. 1-19).

THE LACK OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE IS POINTED OUT IN NEARLY ALL EMERGING ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IN THE GROWING POLARIZED LOWER CLASS INNER CORE, THE COMMUNITY GROUPS PROVIDE NEITHER THE RESTRAINTS NOR REWARDS NEEDED. UNEMPLOYMENT, DESPAIR, AND ISOLATION CONTRIBUTE TO LOOTING AND BURNING. COORDINATED AGENCY ACTION, SCHOOL PROGRAMS, AND A NEGATIVE INCOME TAX ARE SUGGESTED AS MEANS TO ALLEVIATE THE SITUATION.

39833 \$03  
AUTHORS: WULFGANG, MARVIN E.  
TITLE: CRIME IN URBAN AMERICA.  
SOURCE: IN: UNIV. OF DELAWARE, THE THREAT OF CRIME IN AMERICA.  
SOURCEID: NEWARK, DEL., UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, 1969. 90 P. (P. 21-43).

A SOCIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW IS EXPRESSED WITH REGARD TO CRIMES BY THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE IN THE CENTRAL CORE OF THE CITY. ALTHOUGH CRIME IN RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN ACCENTUATED BY THE IMPROVEMENT IN REPORTING STATISTICS, CRIME IS DEFINITELY INCREASING IN THE CENTRAL CORE. ONE WAY TO ELIMINATE THE SUBCULTURE IS TO SPREAD THE RESIDENTS OF THE INNER CITY THROUGHOUT THE CITY POPULATION INTO A HETEROGENEOUS, WELL BALANCED SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

39835 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MACNAMARA, DONAL E. J.  
 TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.  
 SOURCE: IN: UNIV. OF DELAWARE, THE THREAT OF CRIME IN AMERICA.  
 SOURCEID: NEWARK, DEL., UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, 1969. 90 P. (P. 63-80).

CHANGING SOCIAL CONCEPTS IN RELATION TO THE CRIME PROBLEM AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED. THE EFFECTIVENESS, COMPOSITION, AND METHODS OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE ANALYZED AND IMPROVEMENT IS INDICATED IN VIEW OF CHANGING SOCIAL CONCEPTS. THE NEED FOR OTHER METHODS OF CRIME CONTROL IS CITED. IN A BRIEF COMMENT ON THE ROLE OF THE SUPREME COURT, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE POLICE SHOULD WORK TOWARD UPHOLDING THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

39836 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, MYRL E.  
 TITLE: CRIME AND CORRECTIONS.  
 SOURCE: IN: UNIV. OF DELAWARE, THE THREAT OF CRIME IN AMERICA.  
 SOURCEID: NEWARK, DEL., UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, 1969. 90 P. (P. 81-90).

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND IMPRISONMENT OF CRIMINALS ARE NOW RECOGNIZED AS THE ULTIMATE TREATMENT FOR PEOPLE WHO CANNOT BE DEALT WITH IN AN OPEN SOCIETY. THOSE INCARCERATED SHOULD BE PROVIDED POSITIVE GUIDANCE AND COUNSEL, AS WELL AS FAIR, IMPARTIAL, AND INTELLIGENT TREATMENT FOR THEIR PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING. PROGRAMS SHOULD BE INITIATED IN RESPONSE TO THE NEED FOR BETTER AND CHEAPER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, WHICH IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF PUBLIC OFFENDERS.

39839 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ANTI-NARCOTICS BOARD.  
 TRITITLE: /FIGURES CONCERNING THE ILLEGAL TRAFFIC AND USE OF NARCOTICS FROM JANUARY 1ST TO MARCH 31ST 1969./  
 TITLE: ELEMENTOS REFERENTES AO TRAFICO E USO ILICITO DE ESTUPEFACIENTES DURANTE O PERIODO DE 1 DE JANEIRO A 31 DE MARÇO DE 1969.  
 SOURCE: IN: ANTI-NARCOTICS BOARD, CENTRO DE COMBATE A TOXICOMANIA.  
 SOURCEID: PROVINCE OF MACAU, PORTUGAL, REPORT NO. 35. 1969. 32 P. (P. 5-13).

STATISTICS ON ILLEGAL NARCOTICS ARE GIVEN FOR JANUARY TO MARCH, 1969, IN MACAO, COVERING LEGAL ACTION AGAINST 61 ACCUSED OFFENDERS. THE DRUGS SEIZED WERE HEROIN AND HEROIN MORPHINE MIXTURES. THE ACCUSED WERE MALES 23 TO 66 YEARS OF AGE; OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED 2ND HAND DEALER, BARBER, CARPENTER, STEVEDORE, SHOE CLEANER, SHOEMAKER, HAWKER, LABORER AND PEDICAB DRIVER. EIGHTEEN WERE ACCUSED OF SMOKING OPIUM, 3 OF INJECTING DRUGS, 1 OF POSSESSION, AND 1 OF SELLING. THE REPORTED MOTIVATION FOR DRUG USE, BY NUMBER OF CASES, WAS: PAIN OR ILLNESS, 15; UNEMPLOYMENT, CURIOSITY, OR IMITATION, 3; WORRY, 3; GRIEF, 3. THE REPORT CONTAINS LOCAL ARGOT TERMS, IN PORTUGUESE AND CHINESE, FOR OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES. THE ESTIMATED PRICE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS CONFISCATED WAS \$5000 PER KILU AT THE SOURCE, \$6000 PER KILU ON IMPORTATION, \$10000 PER KILU IN STORAGE, AND \$15000 PER KILU AT FINAL SALE.

40021 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DEPT. OF DEFENSE; DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE; DEPT. OF JUSTICE; DEPT. OF LABOR; OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.  
 TITLE: A FEDERAL SOURCE BOOK: ANSWERS TO THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOV. PRINTING OFFICE, 1970. 29 P. 25 CENTS.

SCIENTIFIC ANSWERS, BASED ON FINDINGS MADE BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, ARE PRESENTED TO THE MOST FREQUENTLY



ASKED QUESTIONS CONCERNING DRUG ABUSE. THE TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DRUG ABUSE. EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, STIMULANTS, ESPECIALLY AMPHETAMINES, SEDATIVES, NARCOTICS, AND OTHER SUBSTANCES ARE DISCUSSED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SOLVENTS, NUTMEG, BELLADONNA, AND JIMSON WEED. A GLOSSARY OF SLANG EXPRESSIONS USED BY THE DRUG SUBCULTURE IS INCLUDED.

40041 \$03  
AUTHORS: SOLURSH, LIONEL P.; SOLURSH, M. JOHN.  
TITLE: ILLUSINOGENIC DRUGS: THEIR EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.  
SOURCEID: TORONTO, CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, 1970. 37 P. \$2.50.

THE EFFECTS OF ILLUSINOGENIC DRUGS ON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ARE DISCUSSED. THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRUG ABUSE, THE LEGAL ASPECTS TO MIND ALTERATION BY DRUGS, AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ILLUSINOGENIC DRUGS ARE TREATED. RECENT CASES IN ONTARIO, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES ARE CITED IN WHICH THE ILLUSINOGENIC DRUG STATE WAS USED AS A DEFENSE TO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THERE HAVE NOT BEEN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF CASES TO DRAW ANY GENERAL CONCLUSIONS, BUT THERE WAS A DEFINITE RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF THE COURTS TO ACCEPT AN INSANITY PLEA BECAUSE A DEFENDANT COMMITTED A CRIME WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF AN ILLUSINOGENIC DRUG. THE NEED FOR CONSIDERING SUCH CASES INDIVIDUALLY IS STRESSED. 61 REFERENCES.

40048 \$03  
AUTHORS: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY; ROBERTS, CHESTER F., JR.  
TITLE: INITIAL INTERVIEW DATA.  
SOURCE: IN: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY REP. NO. 58, 1970. 90 P. (P. 21-27).

INITIAL INTERVIEW DATA IS PROVIDED FOR 430 WARDS WHO ENTERED THE NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM. GENERALLY, THEY LIVED WITH PARENTS AND THERE WERE SOME DISTINCT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF MEMBERS OF THE BASIC STUDY GROUP AND THE EARLY REMOVAL GROUP. SOMEWHAT LARGER PROPORTIONS OF WARDS WORKED AMONG THE EARLY REMOVALS THAN AMONG THE BASIC STUDY GROUPS. NEARLY 20% DENIED DRUG ABUSE, OR ADMITTED USING NONOPIATE DRUGS. MORE THAN 80% USED DRUGS BEFORE AGE 17. PEER INFLUENCE WAS THE REASON GIVEN FOR INITIAL DRUG USE.

40049 \$03  
AUTHORS: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY; ROBERTS, CHESTER F., JR.  
TITLE: OUTCOMES FOR THE PROGRAM GROUP.  
SOURCE: IN: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY REP. NO. 58, 1970. 90 P. (P. 28-44).

EXPERIENCE WITH WARDS IN THE NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM, CALIFORNIA, IS DESCRIBED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF GENERAL RECIDIVISM OUTCOMES, RELAPSE TO DRUG ABUSE OUTCOMES, RELAPSE DETECTION IN THE PROGRAM, PROGRAM OUTCOME BY COHORT, OUTCOMES AND BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, AND OUTCOMES AND CASE SUMMARY VARIABLES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PAROLE AGENT'S EVALUATIONS CONCERNING WARD REACTIONS TO VARIOUS PROGRAM ELEMENTS WERE NOT ESPECIALLY RELEVANT TO THE ISSUE OF DRUG OUTCOME SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

40051 \$03  
AUTHORS: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY; ROBERTS, CHESTER F., JR.  
TITLE: EXTENDED FOLLOW-UP OF NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM WARDS.  
SOURCE: IN: DIVISION OF RESEARCH, NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM.  
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPT. OF YOUTH AUTHORITY REP. NO. 58, 1970. 90 P. (P. 57-59).

IN AN EXTENDED FOLLOWUP OF THE NARCOTIC CONTROL PROGRAM WARDS, IT WAS FOUND THAT 180 WARDS FROM THE PROGRAM GROUP FAILED, WHILE 181 WARDS FROM THE MIXED GROUP FAILED. WARDS DISCHARGED FROM THE YOUTH AUTHORITY UNDER SUSPENSION ARE USUALLY RELEASED TO SOME OTHER JURISDICTION. OF 164 DISCHARGED WARDS, 80 WERE SUSPENDED FOR REVOCATION OR BAD DISCHARGE. OF 71 READMITTED FAILURES, 30 WERE REVOKED FROM THE PROGRAM AND RETURNED TO CUSTODY UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY JURISDICTION. OF THESE, 25 WERE ADMITTED TO THE PROGRAM FOR A THIRD TIME, FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM CUSTODY.

40066 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MANSON, JOHN R.  
 TITLE: STUDYING THE OFFENDER BEFORE THE COURT.  
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.  
 SOURCEID: 33(2):17-21, 1969.

THE USE OF THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT AS A SENTENCING TOOL HAS BECOME COMMON IN THE UNITED STATES. WITH THE INCREASING CONCERN OF THE COURTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANTS, THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY TOWARD REVEALING TO THE DEFENSE COUNSEL AND TO THE DEFENDANT SOME OR ALL OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE REPORT BY THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE BEST PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN MAKING PRESENTENCE DISCLOSURE TO INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN THE COURT ARE CONSIDERED. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS EVALUATION OF THE DEFENDANT IS STRESSED. THE FORMAT OF EVALUATION IS GIVEN, AND THE RAMIFICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATIONS WITHIN THE REPORT ON THE SENTENCE ARE CONSIDERED.

40129 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
 TITLE: LOUISIANA NARCOTICS CRIME CONTROL: NEW DIRECTIONS.  
 SOURCE: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82 P. \$3.00.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE CONTROL OF NARCOTICS RELATED CRIME IN LOUISIANA IS PRESENTED. THE TOPICS TREATED INCLUDE NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE AS THEY CONFRONT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM IN LOUISIANA, THE LOUISIANA NARCOTICS LAWS AND THE PROBLEMS OF ENFORCEMENT, AND MEDICAL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE FEDERAL STATE COOPERATION IN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, REHABILITATION PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO LOUISIANA, THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS, AND THE OPERATION OF THE LOUISIANA NARCOTICS REHABILITATION COMMISSION.

40131 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
 TITLE: NARCOTICS IN LOUISIANA.  
 SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS CRIME CONTROL.  
 SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82 P. (P. 7-17).

THE USE OF NARCOTICS IN LOUISIANA IS DISCUSSED. THE VAST MAJORITY OF NARCOTICS USERS IN LOUISIANA ARE IN NEW ORLEANS. FROM 1964 TO 1966, 609 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS FOR NARCOTICS OFFENSES. OF THESE ARRESTS, 595 WERE FOR HEROIN OFFENSES, 82.5% WERE MALES; 26% WERE CAUCASIAN AND 74% WERE NEGROES. AGES RANGED FROM 17 TO 62. IN NEW ORLEANS, THE HEAVIEST USE OF DRUGS OCCURS IN THE CENTRAL CITY AREA. MOST HEROIN IN NEW ORLEANS COMES FROM THE EASTERN UNITED STATES. THE PROFILE OF THE TYPICAL NEW ORLEANS NARCOTIC ADDICT IS A 26 YEAR OLD NEGRO MALE WHO PREFERS HEROIN TO OTHER DRUGS, BEGAN USING MARIHUANA IN HIS MID-TEENS, LIVES IN A SLUM AREA AND RESORTS TO ILLEGAL MEANS TO OBTAIN THE MONEY TO SUPPORT HIS HABIT, AND WAS ARRESTED FOR A NONDRUG OFFENSE BEFORE BEING ARRESTED IN THE STREET IN THE CENTRAL CITY AREA FOR POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA.

40132 \$03  
AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
TITLE: NARCOTICS LAWS.  
SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS  
CRIME CONTROL.  
SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82  
P. (P. 19-29).

THE LOUISIANA NARCOTICS LAWS AND THE DIFFICULTIES OF THEIR ENFORCEMENT ARE DISCUSSED. PRESENT LOUISIANA LAW DEFINES NARCOTIC DRUGS AS COCA LEAVES, OPIUM, CANNABIS, MARIJUANA, ISONIPECAINE (MEPERIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE), METHADONE, ALPHAPRODINE, LEVORPHANOL, ANILERIDINE, LEVOMETHORPHAN, PHENAZOCAINE, AND EVERY SUBSTANCE NEITHER CHEMICALLY OR PHYSICALLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THEM. THE PENALTY PROVISIONS OF THE LOUISIANA STATUTE DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE OFFENSE OF SALE AND THAT OF POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS. THEY FURTHER DISTINGUISH BETWEEN OFFENDERS OVER 21 AND THOSE UNDER 21 AND BETWEEN SALES TO PERSONS OVER 21 AND UNDER 21. A FURTHER DISTINCTION IS MADE AS TO FIRST OFFENDERS. PENALTIES ARE SEVERE, RANGING FROM A POSSIBLE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE SALE OF NARCOTICS BY A PERSON OVER 21 TO A POSSIBLE 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR POSSESSION BY A PERSON UNDER 21. FOR SALES OF NARCOTICS AND FOR SECOND OFFENSES FOR POSSESSION, THE JUDGES ARE DENIED THE OPTION OF GIVING A SUSPENDED SENTENCE OR PROBATION AND THE PAROLE BOARD IS DENIED THE RIGHT TO GRANT PAROLE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR REVISIONS OF THE SENTENCING LAWS TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE DRUG USER AND THE SUPPLIER AND TO PERMIT COURTS AND PAROLING AUTHORITIES A WIDER RANGE OF OPTIONS IN DEALING WITH ADDICTS. THE LEGISLATURE HAS ALSO CREATED THE LOUISIANA NARCOTICS REHABILITATION COMMISSION TO FORMULATE A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR CONTROL, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION AND TO ESTABLISH PILOT CLINIC PROGRAMS FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION.

40133 \$03  
AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
TITLE: ENFORCEMENT.  
SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS  
CRIME CONTROL.  
SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82  
P. (P. 30-37).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF NARCOTICS LAWS. CURRENT ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS ARE AIMED AT PREVENTING THE SMUGGLING OF DRUGS INTO THE COUNTRY, DISRUPTION OF THE INTERNAL DRUG DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, AND STOPPING THE STREET TRAFFIC IN DRUGS. THIS APPROACH REQUIRES COMMITMENT OF FUNDS, PERSONNEL AND RESOURCES AT THE INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS. IT ALSO REQUIRES CLOSE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE EFFORTS TO DISRUPT TRAFFIC IN ILLEGAL OPIUM AND HEROIN ARE DESCRIBED. PROBLEMS OF DEALING WITH DRUGS SMUGGLED INTO THE COUNTRY ARE COMPLICATED BY FUNDING AND STAFFING PROBLEMS AT FEDERAL AND STATE LEVELS, INADEQUATE AND INCONSISTENT LAWS, AND DIVERSITIES OF INTEREST AMONG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE EFFORTS OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS TO UPGRADE THE CAPABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INCLUDED BROADLY BASED TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THE ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.

40135 \$03  
AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION  
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
TITLE: THE NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT IN LOUISIANA.  
SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS  
CRIME CONTROL.  
SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82  
P. (P. 51-61).

THE EFFECTS OF THE NARCOTICS REHABILITATION ACT OF 1966 ON THE

TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS IN LOUISIANA ARE DISCUSSED. THE ACT IS BEING IMPLEMENTED IN LOUISIANA THROUGH A CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, AND NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. THE PROGRAM FURNISHES COMPREHENSIVE POSTHOSPITALIZATION CARE FOR ADDICTS RELEASED FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AT LEXINGTON AND FORT WORTH. LOUISIANA RESIDENTS WHO ARE ADDICTED TO NARCOTICS AND WHO ARE NOT CHARGED WITH A CRIME MAY APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM THROUGH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. POSTHOSPITAL TREATMENT INCLUDES WEEKLY GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS, URINE SURVEILLANCE, FAMILY THERAPY, JOB PLACEMENT, AND, WHERE INDICATED, METHADONE TREATMENT. EVALUATION PROCEDURES OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDE PERIODIC PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS, FOLLOWUP STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL ADJUSTMENT COMMUNITY LIFE, AND URINALYSIS TO DETERMINE DRUG USE, AND STUDIES OF CRIME REDUCTION.

40136 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
 TITLE: LOUISIANA CORRECTIONS.  
 SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS CRIME CONTROL.  
 SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82 P. (P. 63-71).

THE PROBLEMS SURROUNDING REHABILITATION OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN LOUISIANA ARE DISCUSSED. LOUISIANA HAS TRADITIONALLY VIEWED DRUG ADDICTION AS A CRIME RATHER THAN AS AN ILLNESS. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE COURTS, AND THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN BURDENED WITH THE TASKS OF PROTECTING PROPERTY FROM THEFT BY ADDICTS AND OF REHABILITATION. STATE HOSPITALS ARE POORLY EQUIPPED FOR LONG-TERM CARE AND REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS. THE LOUISIANA STATE PENITENTIARY HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE IN REHABILITATION. THESE DEFICIENCIES HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND A PROGRAM HAS BEEN PROPOSED THAT WOULD INCLUDE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS SIMILAR TO THOSE NOW USED IN CALIFORNIA. THE PROPOSAL PROVIDES FOR CLOSE CONTROL OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES WHO HAVE A HISTORY OF NARCOTICS USE, DETOXIFICATION FACILITIES, INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, AND GROUP THERAPY. TEST FACILITIES WOULD BE PROVIDED TO INSURE THAT PATIENTS REMAIN DRUG FREE. ADDICTS SERVING TERMS IN THE PENITENTIARY WOULD BE ENROLLED IN A PRERELEASE PROGRAM TO PREPARE THEM FOR COMMUNITY REHABILITATION.

40138 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.  
 TITLE: NARCOTICS IN CRIME CONTROL.  
 SOURCE: IN: LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, LOUISIANA NARCOTICS CRIME CONTROL.  
 SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LA. COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1969. 82 P. (P. 79-82).

NARCOTICS ADDICTION IS DISCUSSED IN THE CONTEXT OF LOUISIANA'S OVERALL PROBLEM OF CRIME CONTROL. THE NARCOTICS OFFENDER MOVES FROM ADDICTION TO CRIME, FROM CRIME TO ARREST, FROM COURT TO INCARCERATION, EVENTUALLY INTO SOCIETY AND BACK TO ADDICTION. THUS, NARCOTICS ADDICTION MUST BE DEALT WITH BY EVERY ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. LEGISLATION IN 1968 CREATED THE LOUISIANA NARCOTICS REHABILITATION COMMISSION, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR FROM NOMINEES AT THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, TULANE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS, AND LOYOLA UNIVERSITY. THE COMMISSION HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO FORMULATE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NARCOTICS ADDICTION WITHIN THE STATE; PLAN FOR THE DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS; IMPLEMENT PILOT PROGRAMS FOR THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS; ADMINISTER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS; AND MAINTAIN RECORDS RELATING TO NARCOTICS ADDICTS AND ADDICTION. ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES ENTAIL LIAISON WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS, THE STATE POLICE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

40277 \$03  
AUTHORS: FORT, JOEL.  
TITLE: THE PLEASURE SEEKERS: THE DRUG CRISIS, YOUTH AND SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. 255 P. \$6.50.

THIS MONOGRAPH DEALS WITH DRUGS USED FOR NONMEDICAL PURPOSES. DRUGS DISCUSSED ARE DEPRESSANTS, STIMULANTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS, INCLUDING TRANQUILIZERS, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, AND MARIHUANA. DRUG USERS, WHERE IT IS USED, THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT IS USED, AND THE EFFECTS ON THE HUMAN BODY ARE DISCUSSED. MARIHUANA ENTERS THE UNITED STATES MAINLY FROM MEXICO, WHILE HEROIN COMES FROM THE FAR OR MIDDLE EAST. THE OTHER DRUGS ARE MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND DISTRIBUTED THROUGH COMPLEX SYSTEMS. THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS SEIZES LESS THAN 1/10 OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC. EVIDENCE IS SEEN OF A SHIFT FROM THE PUNITIVE TOWARD THE MEDICOSOCIAL AS EVIDENCED BY RECENT COURT DECISIONS AND NEW STATE LAWS. OF ALL THE DRUGS, ALCOHOL IS CLAIMED TO BE MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO ACCIDENTS AND VIOLENCE. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY INCREASE IN CRIME, DRUGS PLAY A MINOR ROLE IN THE TOTAL PICTURE, ALTHOUGH IT IS ADMITTED THAT ADDICTS MUST STEAL IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THEIR DRUGS. VIOLENCE AND CRIME STEM FROM SOCIETAL PROBLEMS, AND TO BLAME THEM ON THE USE OF DRUGS MAY TEND TO IGNORE THE REAL ISSUES. THERE IS VERY LITTLE FIRM DATA AVAILABLE TO SHOW A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE AND CRIME. CLAIMS THAT DRUGS CAUSE INSANITY, SEXUAL EXCESSES, BIRTH DEFECTS, AND NONPARTICIPATION ARE ATTACKED. THE REASONS FOR DRUG USE IS EXPLAINED AGAINST THE BROAD FRAMEWORK OF SOCIETY AND THE EXISTENCE THERE OF CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND REGULAR DRUG USE. WAYS SUGGESTED TO HANDLE THE DRUG ABUSE ARE: DRUG USE SHOULD BE HANDLED AS SOCIOLOGICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS, NOT AS LEGAL ISSUES AND THE FOCUS OF CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD BE ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND ON REDUCING ILLICIT MANUFACTURE, CULTIVATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS. EDUCATION AND ELIMINATION OF RACISM, POVERTY, INJUSTICE, AND BUREAUCRATIC INEFFICIENCIES ARE NEEDED IN MANY KINDS OF PROGRAMS TO DO THE JOB. 97 REFERENCES.

40281 \$03  
AUTHORS: FORT, JOEL.  
TITLE: THE TRAVELING SALESMAN: DRUG TRAFFIC.  
SOURCE: IN: FORT, J., THE PLEASURE SEEKERS.  
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. 255 P. (P. 53-66).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED ON DRUG TRAFFIC. THE AUTHOR EMPHASIZES THAT WHEREVER THERE IS STRESS ON CONSUMPTION AND ARTIFICIAL DEMAND FOR NONESSENTIAL PRODUCTS, ILLICIT AS WELL AS LEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC BECOMES 1 OF THE COMMODITIES TO BE MERCHANDISED. THE PATTERNS OF ILLICIT AND LEGAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, PILLS, MARIHUANA, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD), AND HEROIN ARE DESCRIBED. THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO IS STRAIGHTFORWARD, WELL ORGANIZED AND MASSIVE FROM MANUFACTURING PLANT TO RETAIL OUTLET, ALTHOUGH THERE IS CONSIDERABLE ILLICIT PRODUCTION AND SMUGGLING TO AVOID TAX PAYMENT. LSD IS MAINLY DISTRIBUTED BY AMATEURS AND SEMIPROFESSIONALS OFTEN ON A FRIEND TO FRIEND BASIS. INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMICALS ARE EASILY AND INEXPENSIVELY PURCHASED AND MADE INTO HALLUCINOGENS BY THOSE WITH A MODERATE KNOWLEDGE OF CHEMISTRY. MARIHUANA IS SMUGGLED IN FROM MEXICO WITH DECREASING INVOLVEMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME. MARIHUANA DISSEMINATORS ARE OFTEN CONVINCED OF THE SOCIAL UTILITY OF THEIR ACTIONS AND SCORN ATTEMPTED CONTROLS. HEROIN DISTRIBUTION IS THE MOST COMPLICATED ILLICIT DRUG BUSINESS AND INVOLVES 3 MAIN ROUTES: SOUTHEAST ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND MEXICO. THE AUTHOR DISCOUNTS THE ROLE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS. THE MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON TRAFFIC ARE SEIZURES, MOST OF WHICH ARE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.

40288 \$03  
AUTHORS: FORT, JOEL.  
TITLE: BEYOND DRUGS: THE REAL PROBLEMS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM.  
SOURCE: IN: FORT, J., THE PLEASURE SEEKERS.  
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. 255 P. (P. 223-235).



THE PROBLEMS UNDERLYING DRUG ABUSE AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THE PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED ARE DISCUSSED. THE AUTHOR CLAIMS THAT SOCIAL AND LEGAL POLICIES ARE THE CAUSES OF THE MAIN SOCIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUGS. RATHER THAN CONTINUING WITH PUNITIVE MEASURES, ALL DRUG USE SHOULD BE HANDLED AS A SOCIOLOGICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH MATTER. THE FOCUS OF CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD BE ON ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR SUCH AS CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON OR PROPERTY AND ON REDUCING THE MANUFACTURE, CULTIVATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS. ALL ADVERTISING OF ABUSABLE DRUGS SHOULD BE BANNED OR CONTROLLED. PACKAGES AND CONTAINERS USED FOR DRUGS SHOULD BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH MESSAGES CONCERNING THE DANGERS OF THE CONTENTS. BEGINNING WITH THE 6TH GRADE, OBJECTIVE, FACTUAL PROGRAMS OF DRUG EDUCATION SHOULD BE TAUGHT BY COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS. IN THE COURTS, DISCRIMINATION SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN THE USER AND TRAFFICKER. MORE IMPORTANT, THE ROOTS OF DRUG ABUSE COULD BE ELIMINATED BY ELIMINATING RACISM, POVERTY, INJUSTICE, AND BUREAUCRATIC TOTALITARIANISM.

40530 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NOWLIS, HELEN H.  
 TITLE: DRUGS AND THE LAW.  
 SOURCE: IN: NOWLIS, H., DRUGS ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS.  
 SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, N. Y., ANCHOR BOOKS, 1969. 144 P. (P. 32-52).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF THE LAWS ENACTED TO CONTROL THE USE OF DRUGS. DISCREPANCIES AMONG STATE LAWS AND BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS ARE POINTED OUT, AS IS THE FACT THAT SEVERAL IMPORTANT TERMS, SUCH AS NARCOTIC AND ADDICTION ARE USED INCONSISTENTLY. FEDERAL LAWS PERTAINING TO DRUG USE AND DRUG TRAFFIC ARE REVIEWED AND EXCERPTS QUOTED. THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING AND IMPLICIT IN THESE LAWS RAISE A NUMBER OF BROAD SOCIAL ISSUES, SOME OF WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DRUG PROBLEM. THESE ISSUES INVOLVE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, THE DIFFICULTIES OF DEFINING THE SCOPE OF DRUG USE WHICH SHOULD BE LEGISLATED AGAINST, THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN RELATION TO CRIMINAL SANCTIONS, AND THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN DRUG CONTROL. 10 REFERENCES.

40585 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAHILL, WILLIAM T.  
 TITLE: DRUG ABUSE -- PROBLEM OF THE DECADE (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).  
 SOURCEID: STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1970. 26 P.

WILLIAM T. CAHILL, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, GIVES A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE. HE NOTES THAT APART FROM THE COLD IMPACT OF STATISTICS, THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE IS CHARACTERIZED BY SOARING INCREASES IN STREET AND VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED TO SUPPORT THE DRUG HABIT. HE MAKES VARIOUS PROPOSALS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, LEGISLATION, REHABILITATION, AND EDUCATION.

40626 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BACON, FRANK S.  
 TITLE: PREVENTION OF CRIME DUE TO HEROIN DEPENDENCE.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL ANNALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
 SOURCEID: 38(4):208, 1969.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME ASSOCIATED WITH HEROIN DEPENDENCE IS DISCUSSED. IT IS NOTED THAT EACH OF THE 1000 TO 5000 ADDICTS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. NEEDS \$50 TO \$150 PER DAY TO SUPPORT HIS HABIT, AND THAT THIS MONEY IS GENERALLY OBTAINED THROUGH CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES. HEROIN DEPENDENCE IS INCURABLE IN 80% TO 90% OF THE CASES, AND ELIMINATION OF ALL SOURCES OF THE DRUG IS IMPOSSIBLE. METHADONE SUBSTITUTION THERAPY PROGRAMS OFFER THE BEST AVAILABLE SOLUTION. SUCH PROGRAMS SHOULD DECREASE THE POOL OF PEDDLERS, REDUCE THE CRIME RATE, AND DEVELOP MANY USEFUL CITIZENS.

40700 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE.

TITLE: REPORT ON MIND-ALTERING SUBSTANCES AND THEIR REGULATION.  
SOURCEID: MADISON, DEPT. OF JUSTICE, 1969. 48 P.

THE WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS STAFF REPORT ON DRUGS DATED DECEMBER 18, 1968 IS REVIEWED IN DETAIL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE. THE PURPOSE OF THE REVIEW WAS TO EXTRACT FROM INFORMATION PRESENTED AT THE LEGISLATIVE HEARING, WHICH WAS THE BASIS OF THE STAFF REPORT, DETERMINATIONS OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF USE OF MIND ALTERING SUBSTANCES, THE DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH OF USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, THE EFFECTS AND ADEQUACY OF EXISTING STATE LEGISLATION AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, AND THE FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES REGARDING DRUG EDUCATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. 19 REFERENCES.

40773 \$03  
AUTHORS: ORME, J. E.  
TITLE: THE TIME LOCATION OF ASSOCIATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 25(3):260-261, 1969.

THE TIME LOCATION OF ASSOCIATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENICS IS STUDIED. DISTURBANCE OF THOUGHT PROCESSES MAY RESULT IN CONTENT BEING LESS LOCATED IN THE HERE AND NOW, RENDERING AN INCREASE IN "DISTANT" AND UNUSUAL WORD ASSOCIATIONS. THE SUBJECTS (50 SCHIZOPHRENICS, 18 MELANCHOLICS, 59 NEUROTICS AND 25 ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS) WERE ASKED TO GIVE THE FIRST RESPONSE OCCURRING TO THEM ON 18 TOPICS, AND THEN THE TIME LOCATION OF EACH RESPONSE, GENERALLY REFERRING TO PAST EVENTS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT TIME LOCATION OF ASSOCIATIONS TENDS TO BE MORE DISTANT IN SCHIZOPHRENICS THAN IN NONSCHIZOPHRENICS. 2 REFERENCES.

40784 \$03  
AUTHORS: STERN, HERBERT; GROSZ, HANUS J.  
TITLE: H.S.P.Q. PERSONALITY MEASUREMENTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT GIRLS AND THEIR TEMPORAL STABILITY.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 25(3):289-292, 1969.

THE AIMS OF THIS STUDY WERE 1) TO OBTAIN HIGH SCHOOL PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE (HSPQ) NORMS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT GIRLS, AND 2) TO DETERMINE THE RELIABILITY OF THE HSPQ FACTORS OVER TIME. THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF 287 GIRLS CONFINED IN INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL (IGS) BETWEEN APRIL AND SEPTEMBER, 1966 WAS TESTED WITH THE HSPQ. ONE RANDOMLY SELECTED SAMPLE OF 30 GIRLS WAS RETESTED AFTER 2 MONTHS, AND ANOTHER SAMPLE OF 63 GIRLS AFTER AN AVERAGE OF 10.8 MONTHS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT: 1) THE TREND OF THE IGS FACTORS SCORES CLOSELY PARALLELED THAT OF THE IPAT DELINQUENCY PROFILE (13 OF THE 14 FACTORS DEVIATED IN THE SAME DIRECTION FROM THE NORMS OF THE IPAT STANDARDIZATION SAMPLE); 2) THE IGS GIRLS SCORED HIGHER ON FACTOR C (EGO STRENGTH) AND LOWER ON FACTOR I (IN THE DIRECTION OF TOUGH MINDED SELF-RELIANCE) THAN DID THE IPAT DELINQUENCY SAMPLE; 3) THE RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS OF THE IGS GIRLS WERE GENERALLY LOWER THAN THOSE OF THE STANDARDIZATION SAMPLE; 4) THERE WAS NO TREND FOR THE RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS TO BE LOWER FOR THE IGS GIRLS RETESTED AFTER 10.8 MONTHS THAN THOSE OF THE GIRLS RETESTED AFTER 2 MONTHS; 5) THERE WERE A TOTAL OF 5 FACTORS (B, G, I, J, AND Q2) ON WHICH THE RELIABILITY COEFFICIENTS DID NOT REACH STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT LEVELS IN 1, OR BOTH, OF THE IGS SAMPLES RETESTED. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

40788 \$03  
AUTHORS: HENRICHS, THEODORE F.; KAUSCH, DONALD F.  
TITLE: THE EDWARDS SD SCALE: FURTHER EVALUATION AND COMMENT.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 25(3):300-303, 1969.

THE ACCURACY OF EDWARD'S SOCIAL DESIRABILITY (SD) SCALE SCORES IN PREDICTING SCORES ON THE STANDARD MMPI SCALES IS ASSESSED AMONG 4

GROUPS OF MALE SUBJECTS (37 STUDENTS, 49 PSYCHIATRIC IN AND OUTPATIENTS, 67 PRISONERS IN ON A FIRST OFFENSE FOR BAD CHECK WRITING, AND 114 PRISON INMATES) BY COMPARING THEIR PREDICTED RAW SCORES TO THEIR OBSERVED RAW SCORES. CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN OBSERVED AND PREDICTED SCALE SCORES WERE FOUND TO BE LESS THAN OPTIMAL. AND MEAN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OBSERVED AND PREDICTED SCORES WERE FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT IN 85% OF THE COMPARISONS IN EACH GROUP. FURTHER ANALYSES INVOLVING THE COMPARISON OF SD SCALE SCORES TO SCORES ON WELSH'S A SCALE WERE FELT TO INDICATE THAT THE SD SCALE SEEMS TO BE MEASURING, AT LEAST IN PART, PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT. 15 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

40846 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BERGER, STEPHEN E.; TEDESCHI, JAMES T.  
 TITLE: AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT, DEPENDENT, AND "NORMAL" WHITE AND BLACK BOYS IN SOCIAL CONFLICTS.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 5131:352-370, 1969.

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT, DEPENDENT, AND NORMAL WHITE AND BLACK BOYS IS STUDIED IN SOCIAL CONFLICTS. THE PRISONER'S DILEMMA GAME WAS MODIFIED BY GIVING AN OPTION TO THE SUBJECT AFTER EVERY SEVENTH ITERATION OF THE GAME OF TAKING \$10 FROM A DUMMY OTHER THAN AT A COST TO HIMSELF OF 2, 5, 8 OR \$11. THE SECOND DIMENSION CONSISTED OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT, ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT, AND "NORMAL" PREADOLESCENT BOYS OF 10 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE. THE THIRD DIMENSION WAS RACE. EACH SUBJECT PLAYED 50 TRIALS AGAINST A DUMMY, WHO PLAYED A PREPLANNED 50 PERCENT COOPERATIVE STRATEGY. IT WAS FOUND THAT BLACK SUBJECTS COOPERATED MORE AND WON LESS THAN WHITE SUBJECTS. ONLY ANALYSES BASED ON THE CUE OF THE DUMMY'S COOPERATION YIELDED DIFFERENCES IN AGGRESSION. WHEN THE DUMMY COOPERATED ON THE TRIAL PRECEDING THE OPTION, BLACK SUBJECTS WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN WHITE SUBJECTS, DEPENDENTS WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN DELINQUENTS, AND DELINQUENTS WERE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN NORMALS. WHITE SUBJECTS WERE MORE SENSITIVE TO THE COSTS OF USING THEIR POWER THAN WERE BLACK SUBJECTS, AND NORMALS WERE MORE SENSITIVE TO COSTS THAN DELINQUENTS. DEPENDENT CHILDREN WERE NOT AFFECTED BY OPPORTUNITY COSTS. 66 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

40889 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ANDERSON, HILTON L.; TUCKMAN, BRUCE W.  
 TITLE: RULE-BREAKING BEHAVIOR AND ACQUIESCENCE RESPONSE BIAS.  
 SOURCE: PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS.  
 SOURCEID: 28121:598, 1969.

RULE BREAKING BEHAVIOR AND ACQUIESCENCE RESPONSE BIAS ARE DISCUSSED. THE SUBJECTS, MALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 19 YEARS WERE GIVEN DIFFICULT, ACHIEVEMENT TYPE, TRUE-FALSE TESTS DESIGNED TO ELICIT RESPONSE BIAS. THE 139 STUDENTS WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS BASED ON THE BEHAVIORAL CRITERION OF BREAKING, AS OPPOSED TO COMPLYING WITH HIGH SCHOOL RULES. GROUPS WERE MATCHED FOR VERBAL INTELLIGENCE, READING SPEED AND COMPREHENSION LEVEL, CHRONOLOGICAL AGE, AND GRADE LEVEL. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE RULE BREAKERS, AS EXPECTED, RESPONDED TRUE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN NONRULE BREAKERS WHICH WAS OPERATIONALLY DEFINED AS BEING MORE ACQUIESCENT. 6 REFERENCES.

40944 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TWOMEY, JOHN F.; HENDRY, CHARLES H.  
 TITLE: MMPI CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFICULT-TO-MANAGE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY OFFENDERS.  
 SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.  
 SOURCEID: 24121:546, 1969.

THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY (MMPI) CHARACTERISTICS OF 94 DIFFICULT TO MANAGE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY OFFENDERS ARE INVESTIGATED. THE COMPARISON SUBJECTS WERE 120 LITERATE MALE PENITENTIARY INMATES WITH A SIXTH GRADE READING LEVEL OR ABOVE. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE OFFENDERS ARE LACKING IN

BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS AS WELL AS DISPLAYING SOME SERIOUS MISPERCEPTIONS AND INAPPROPRIATE EMOTIONAL REACTION TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS. 3 REFERENCES.

41029 \$03  
AUTHORS: SYKES, PETER.  
TITLE: MONEY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.  
SOURCE: MENTAL HEALTH (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: SUMMER:14-15, 1969.

HOSPITALIZED MALADJUSTED SUBNORMAL ADOLESCENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT TO ENABLE THEM TO WORK AND LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE ARE DESCRIBED. TREATED WERE 2 GROUPS OF ADOLESCENTS: 1) ATTENDING THE HOSPITAL SCHOOL AND ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL WARD FOR MANAGEMENT; 2) HAVING A HISTORY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND REFERRED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM THE COURTS OR APPROVED SCHOOLS. TREATMENT OF BOTH GROUPS INVOLVED AN INCENTIVE PAYMENT SCHEME, WITH REWARD FOR A PRESCRIBED AMOUNT OF SOCIAL AND WORK BEHAVIORS. GROUP MEETINGS AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY WERE INCLUDED AS WAS DRUG TREATMENT FOR THOSE WHO NEEDED IT. THIS SYSTEM WAS BELIEVED TO WORK WELL.

41124 \$03  
AUTHORS: EISENTHAL, SHERMAN; SHERMAN, LEWIS J.  
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS ENROLLEES.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 33(4):420-424, 1969.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS ENROLLEES IS STUDIED. THE ENTIRE ENROLLMENT OF AN AREA NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (NYC) WAS ADMINISTERED THE CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY (CPI) TO FACILITATE PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION. COMPARED TO HIGH SCHOOL NORMS, ALL THE ENROLLEES SHOWED SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENT PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL IMMATURITY; THE BOYS, HOWEVER, WERE MORE EXTREME THAN THE GIRLS. THEY ALSO SHOWED A GREATER POTENTIAL FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL AND FOR ACTING OUT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE NYC RESULTS WERE ALSO COMPARED WITH NORMS DEVELOPED ON HIGH SCHOOL DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS AND SCHOOL DROPOUTS. 6 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41137 \$03  
AUTHORS: CUDRIN, JAY M.  
TITLE: INTELLIGENCE OF VOLUNTEERS AS RESEARCH SUBJECTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 33(4):501-503, 1969.

THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO VOLUNTEER FOR RESEARCH IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT TO BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS. THIS STUDY COMPARED THE INTELLIGENCE OF PRISON INMATES WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH THAT OF INMATES WHO DID NOT VOLUNTEER. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT GROUPS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR 2 INDIVIDUAL EXPERIMENTS DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SCORES ON THE REVISED BETA EXAMINATION THAN DID NONVOLUNTEERS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS TO BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH WERE EXAMINED. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

41190 \$03  
AUTHORS: THOMPSON, GEORGE G.; GARDNER, ERIC F.  
TITLE: ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF HAPPY-SUCCESSFUL LIVING.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 115(1):107-120, 1969.

ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF HAPPY SUCCESSFUL LIVING ARE INVESTIGATED. DATA COLLECTED FROM SEVERAL SOCIALLY CONTRASTING SAMPLES OF ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS WITH AN INVENTORY DESIGNED TO MEASURE THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF WHAT ACTIONS TYPICALLY LEAD TO HAPPY SUCCESSFUL LIVING SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT BEHAVIORAL VALUES IN THE AMERICAN ADOLESCENT CULTURE ARE CONSISTENTLY AND HIERARCHICALLY

ORDERED. DELINQUENT BOYS AND GIRLS ASSIGN RELATIVELY GREATER WEIGHT TO BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEED STRIVINGS OF DOMINANCE, AGGRESSION, AND EXHIBITION; NONDELINQUENTS GIVE GREATER EMPHASIS TO NURTURANT, DEFERENT, AND AFFILIATIVE BEHAVIORS, AS WELL AS TO THE ACHIEVEMENT RELATED BEHAVIORS SUBSUMED UNDER ENDURANCE AND ORDER. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41323 \$03  
AUTHORS: ANCHELL, MELVIN.  
TITLE: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SEX EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  
SOURCE: CHILD AND FAMILY.  
SOURCEID: 8(1):81-84, 1969.

THE ACTUAL EFFECTS OF SEX EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS ARE MUCH DIFFERENT FROM THE INTENDED AND ASSUMED EFFECTS. CLASSROOM SEX INSTRUCTION DISTORTS SEX AND IMPOSES IT TOO EARLY ON CHILDREN. INSTEAD OF HELPING CHILDREN TO DEVELOP HEALTHY SEXUAL LIVES, SEX EDUCATION CAUSES PERVERSION AND LATER DISINTEREST IN SEX. WHEN A CHILD GAINS THE KNOWLEDGE OF SEX HE HAD LACKED OR FANTASIZED ABOUT BEFORE, HIS NATURAL INSTINCTS AND PEER PRESSURE CAUSE HIM TO EXPERIMENT SEXUALLY. IF THIS EXPERIMENTATION DOES NOT OCCUR, DISINTEREST OR REPRESSION IS LIKELY TO OCCUR. CORRECT PSYCHOSEXUAL ADJUSTMENT IS NOT DEPENDENT UPON EARLY SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AS SOME SEX EDUCATORS CLAIM. IRREPARABLE PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM CAN RESULT FROM PREMATURE EXPOSURE TO SEXUAL FACTS. MATURE SEXUAL RELATIONS DEPEND MORE UPON THE EMOTIONAL OR MENTAL CONDITION OF ADULTS RATHER THAN THE PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF UNION WHICH ARE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS. MUCH OF THE MORAL LAXITY, PERVERSION, VIOLENCE, AND UNREST ARE RESULTS OF EARLY SEX EDUCATION OF AMERICANS. SEX EDUCATORS SHOULD TEACH HOW TO LOVE RATHER THAN HOW TO MATE. 4 REFERENCES.

41358 \$03  
AUTHORS: O'BRIEN, TERRENCE I.  
TITLE: FORESTRY CAMPS PRAISED.  
SOURCE: CHALLENGE.  
SOURCEID: 12(5):15-17, 1969.

AT A YOUTH FORESTRY SEMINAR IN WHITE HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA, LT. GOV. RAYMOND J. BRODERICK COMMENDED THE STATE YOUTH FORESTRY CAMPS FOR THEIR EFFORTS IN REHABILITATING DELINQUENT YOUTHS. HE CITED THE INCREASE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE NECESSITY TO GET AT THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY. HE EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR BETTER PREVENTION PROGRAMS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL AND BETTER COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES. THE STATE FORESTRY CAMPS WERE SINGLED OUT FOR MUCH PRAISE BECAUSE OF THEIR SUCCESS IN HELPING DELINQUENTS TO REHABILITATE THEMSELVES. YOUTHS ARE SCREENED FOR QUALITIES WHICH WOULD INDICATE THEIR ABILITY TO WORK IN A FREE ATMOSPHERE WITH RESPONSIBILITY. THE YOUTHS ARE KEPT BUSY AT THE CAMPS DOING HEALTHY, CONSTRUCTIVE, SATISFYING WORK IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF TRUST. SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT HAS HELPED FORMER DELINQUENTS TO REGAIN THEIR ENTHUSIASM FOR LIFE, PRIDE, AND RESPECT FOR AND ABILITY TO PLAY BY THE "RULES OF THE GAME".

41384 \$03  
AUTHORS: HYNES, CHRISTIAN.  
TITLE: DISCIPLINE FOR DELINQUENTS.  
SOURCE: CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW.  
SOURCEID: 53(11):4-7, 1969.

DISCIPLINE IN THE NEGATIVE SENSE OF THE TERM MUST BE CAREFULLY IMPOSED IF IT IS TO BE THERAPEUTIC. AT LINCOLN HALL IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE DELINQUENT CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE STAFF BY NEW YORK COURTS ARE FREE FROM SERIOUS MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL IMPAIRMENTS AND CAN DEVELOP PROPER ATTITUDES OF AND BEHAVIOR TOWARDS AUTHORITY IF TREATED PROPERLY. A PRINCIPLE OF THE HALL IS THAT ONLY DISCIPLINE BASED ON LOVE, CONCERN, AND RESPECT FOR THE CHILDREN WILL BE LASTINGLY EFFECTIVE. THOSE CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE HALL HAVE HAD SEVERE PROBLEMS AND BAD EXPERIENCES WITH AUTHORITY FIGURES, AND THUS HAVE



DEVELOPED VALUES AT ODDS WITH SOCIETY AT LARGE. KIND, FAIR, AND CONSISTENT DISCIPLINE IS THE GOAL OF THE STAFF, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE CHILDREN WHO HAVE NEGATIVE SELF IMAGES. PUNISHMENT IS PART OF THE THERAPY, BUT IT IS SUPPORTIVE AND ENCOURAGING, AND NEVER CORPORAL. WEEKEND VISITS TO HOME ARE ALSO PART OF THE TREATMENT, AND SOMETIMES IT IS NECESSARY AS A LAST RESORT TO USE RESTRICTION OF THIS PRIVILEGE AS A PUNISHMENT. ABOVE ALL, DISCIPLINE AT LINCOLN HALL IS USED FOR POSITIVE ENDS RATHER THAN NEGATIVE OR TEMPORARY ENDS.

41408 \$03  
 AUTHORS: REXFORD, EVEOLEEN N.  
 TITLE: CHILDREN, CHILD PSYCHIATRY, AND OUR BRAVE NEW WORLD.  
 SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF GENERAL PSYCHIATRY.  
 SOURCEID: 20(1):25-37, 1969.

RATHER THAN BEING COMMITTED TO CHILD WELFARE, SOCIETY TODAY IS AMBIVALENT IN ITS ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILDREN. THESE AMBIGUITIES AND AMBIVALENCES ARE DOCUMENTED BY REFERENCES TO THE NUMBER OF PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLANNED AND GOALS ESTABLISHED AND THE PAUCITY OF ACHIEVEMENTS. THE LIMITED FUNDS AND SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE MENTAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN IS CONTRASTED WITH THE GREAT ATTENTION NOW BEING GIVEN TO WAYS OF PROTECTING SOCIETY FROM CHILDREN, WHICH IS EMPHASIZED IN THE WAR ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. SINCE IDENTIFICATION, CONFRONTATION, AND UNDERSTANDING OF PARADOXES ARE ESSENTIAL TO THEIR RESOLUTION, THIS AMBIVALENCE TOWARD CHILDREN IS ANALYZED ON A PSYCHOANALYTIC MODEL. THE IDEA THAT UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS ABOUT CHILDREN INTERFERE WITH REAL COMMITMENT TO THEIR WELFARE SHEDS SOME LIGHT ON THIS PARADOX. WHETHER OR NOT THIS PROPOSITION IS FOUND TO BE VALID, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PSYCHIATRISTS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE PARADOX IN THE ATTITUDES OF SOCIETY AND CONTRIBUTE THEIR SKILLS TO ITS RESOLUTION SO THAT PERFORMANCE IN THE CHILD WELFARE FIELD CAN BE IMPROVED. (13 REFERENCES)

41419 \$03  
 AUTHORS: JAMES, HOWARD.  
 TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NATIONAL SCANDAL. PART 5 - TOO MANY OF THEM GET WORSE IN OUR CARE.  
 SOURCE: CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.  
 SOURCEID: P. 13-14, APRIL 28, 1969.

TOO MANY CHILDREN GET WORSE IN REFORM SCHOOLS. THIS CONCLUSION SUGGESTS IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR ALL CONCERNED IF YOUNG DELINQUENTS WERE NOT APPREHENDED, OR INSTITUTIONALIZED, TOO OFTEN REFORM SCHOOLS MERELY OFFER ADVANCED DEGREES IN CRIMINALITY. THIS ARTICLE GIVES REASONS. IF MORE EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT IS MADE AVAILABLE, FEWER YOUNGSTERS WILL BE COMMITTED. DESPITE ALL THE FACTS, THE MAJOR TREND IS THE PERPETUATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL ROT. BUSY LEGISLATORS TAKE THE EASY SOLUTION; BUILD MORE AND LARGER INSTITUTIONS. THEY ARE SELDOM AWARE THAT LARGE INSTITUTIONS ACTUALLY CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENCY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41422 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HAVENSTRITE, ALMON LOYD.  
 TITLE: A PROPOSED STATE ADMINISTERED ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM FOR TEXAS.  
 SOURCEID: HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, SAM HOUSTON STATE COLLEGE, JANUARY, 1969. 242 P.

THIS THESIS PROVIDES A SURVEY OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES IN TEXAS, AND BASED ON SURVEY RESULTS, PROPOSES A SYSTEM THAT WOULD GIVE ADEQUATE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES TO ALL COUNTIES IN TEXAS. IT INCLUDES: A SUMMARY OF THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PROBATION AND PAROLE IN TEXAS; A STUDY OF MODEL STATUTES IN THE FIELD; A SURVEY OF CURRENT ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES; A REVISED ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE LAW; AND FINALLY, AN OUTLINE FOR IMPLEMENTING SUCH A STATE ADMINISTERED ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM. 111 REFERENCES.

41423 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SANCHEZ GALINDO, ANTONIO.  
 TRITITLE: /THE PENITENTIARY CENTER OF THE STATE OF MEXICO AS AN  
 INSTITUTION FOR STUDY./  
 TITLE: EL CENTRO PENITENCIARIO DEL ESTADO DE MEXICO COMO  
 INSTITUCION DE ESTUDIOS.  
 SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).  
 SOURCEID: 30:79-101, 1969.

THE HIGH CRIME RATE IN LATIN AMERICA IN GENERAL AND IN MEXICO IN PARTICULAR PRESENTS A SERIOUS PROBLEM WHICH CAN BE SOLVED ONLY THROUGH JOINT EFFORTS OF THE DISCIPLINES OF LAW, SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND MEDICINE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT SENTENCE AND SECLUSION WILL NOT ELIMINATE CRIME NOR THE CRIMINAL, BUT THAT A PROGRESSIVE, INTENSIVE PROGRAM OF REHABILITATION WITHIN THE PRISON WILL REDUCE RECIDIVISM. THIS PROGRAM SHOULD INCLUDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS WELL AS MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT. THE SELECTION OF A GROUP OF INMATES IN THE PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE OF MEXICO FOR A PILOT STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED. THE 23 MEN CHOSEN WERE GIVEN A SERIES OF PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS; EXTENSIVE LIFE HISTORIES WERE ALSO OBTAINED. STUDY OF THE DATA OBTAINED BY THESE PROCEDURES SUGGESTED THAT LACK OF COMMUNICATION BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE OR NONEXISTENT KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRODUCING CRIME IN URBAN AND SUBURBAN AREAS OF MEXICO. WITH A HIGH RATE OF MIGRATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS, MANY OF THE IMMIGRANTS SPEAK ONLY INDIAN DIALECTS. FINAL RESULTS OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM WILL BE PRESENTED IN A LATER REPORT.

41438 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL PLANNING.  
 TITLE: PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME CONTROL IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL PLANNING, 1969. 45 P.

THE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME CONTROL IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK SETS FORTH THE PLANS TO BE FOLLOWED IN PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME CONTROL ACTIVITIES THROUGH UTILIZATION OF FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ACTION GRANTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1969 UNDER THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968. IT IDENTIFIES THE STATE'S MOST URGENT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES AND PRESENTS THE APPROACH TO BE TAKEN IN COPING WITH THEM. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING, AND FOR IMPLEMENTING THE GRANT-IN-AID PROGRAM UNDER THE ACT, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD AND THE OFFICE OF CRIME CONTROL PLANNING. THIS PLAN IS STRUCTURED IN 3 PARTS: PART 1 IS AN ANALYSIS OF AND AN APPROACH TO COPING WITH NEW YORK'S PRIMARY CRIME CONTROL NEEDS; PART 2 IS AN OVERVIEW OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES; AND PART 3 IS A DISCUSSION OF PLANNING EFFORTS AND PROPOSED ACTION PROGRAMS AND OUTLINES THE PROGRAMS TO BE FUNDED WITH FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1969 ACTION GRANTS. THE STATE OF NEW YORK APPEARS TO HAVE 8 SALIENT CRIME CONTROL NEEDS AND PRIORITIES: EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES; BETTER COORDINATION FOR ACTIVITIES; CREATION OF A FOCUSED CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM; INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE PATROL; IMPROVED POLICE- COMMUNITY RELATIONS; INCREASED EFFORTS TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME; ELIMINATION OF COURT CONGESTION; AND IMPROVED ADOLESCENT AND ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.

41439 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES.  
 TITLE: NATIONAL URBAN COUNTY SURVEY OF CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968: CHIEF ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS OPINIONS AND RESPONSES.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, 1969. 26 P.

IN RESPONSE TO VARIOUS CONFLICTING VIEWPOINTS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE "SAFE STREETS" PROGRAM, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES SENT QUESTIONNAIRES TO ELECTED CHIEF COUNTY

OFFICIALS FROM 580 COUNTIES. THESE COUNTIES INCLUDED ALL THOSE WITH A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 50,000, AS WELL AS THE 10 LARGEST COUNTIES WITHIN THE STATE. THE 1966 CENSUS ESTIMATES WERE USED TO IDENTIFY THE COUNTIES WITH THE SPECIFIC INTENT THAT BOTH THE RESPONDING OFFICIAL AND HIS COUNTY WOULD REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL, YET ALLOWING FOR A COMPARATIVE METHOD TO EVALUATE SIZE. A TOTAL OF 111 RESPONSES, FROM 40 STATES REPRESENTING AN AGGREGATE POPULATION OF 24 MILLION, PROVIDED A BROADLY BASED SURVEY OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENTS. WHILE THIS SURVEY INDICATES A FAIRLY HIGH PERCENTAGE OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE REGIONAL APPROACH TO CRIME PLANNING BY COUNTIES, COUNTY LEADERS EXPRESSED SOME SERIOUS PROBLEMS INHERENT IN THE APPROACH, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO STATE ARBITRARILY OR UNWISELY DESIGNATING PLANNING REGIONS. THE SURVEY ALSO INDICATED A SUBSTANTIAL SEGMENT OF ELECTED CHIEF OFFICIALS WHO HAD NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY INFORMED OR INVOLVED WITH, THEIR COUNTY'S PARTICIPATION AND ROLE IN THIS PROGRAM. OF GREATEST CONCERN WAS THE LACK OF PLANNING FUNDS AVAILABLE IN THE HANDS OF COUNTIES. THERE WAS SUBSTANTIAL NEGATIVE RESPONSE TO THE ISSUE OF WHETHER PLANS WOULD REFLECT A BALANCED APPROACH TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INDICATED THAT LOCAL POLICY MAKING OFFICIALS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED IN THE POLICY - MAKING ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM -- PARTICULARLY AT THE CRUCIAL STATE LEVEL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41442 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH; SCHEIDER, GEORGE.  
 TITLE: DATA ON YOUTH, 1969, A STATISTICAL DOCUMENT.  
 SOURCEID: ALBANY, NEW YORK DIVISION FOR YOUTH, 1969. 68 P.

A COMPILATION OF CURRENT STATISTICS ON YOUTH IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1969 IS PRESENTED. SEVEN MAJOR SUBJECT AREAS ARE SUMMARIZED. POPULATION STATISTICS COMPARE NATIONWIDE FIGURES WITH THOSE OF NEW YORK STATE. SCHOOL STATISTICS INCLUDE SUCH ITEMS AS ENROLLMENT AND EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED AND RETARDED CHILDREN. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF YOUTHS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE CITED; EARNINGS OF GRADUATES AND DROPOUTS ARE COMPARED. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BOTH NATIONWIDE AND IN NEW YORK STATE IS SUMMARIZED. STATISTICS FOR YOUTH ARRESTS IN NEW YORK STATE AND NATIONWIDE ARRESTS BY THE F.B.I. ARE GIVEN. A REPORT IS MADE ON YOUTH AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

41443 \$03  
 AUTHORS: THE URBAN COALITION; URBAN AMERICA INC.  
 TITLE: LAW AND DISORDER: STATE PLANNING UNDER THE SAFE STREETS ACT. AN INTERIM REPORT ON TITLE 1 - THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.  
 SOURCEID: THE URBAN COALITION AND URBAN AMERICA, 1969. 27 P.

THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968, REQUIRED STATES TO DEVELOP PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS THE BASIS FOR FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID. THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE PROCESS BY WHICH THESE PLANS ARE BEING DRAFTED. IT IS BASED ON A SURVEY OF 12 STATES: CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND TEXAS. ALL WERE SELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR LARGE URBAN CONCENTRATIONS. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OVER A 6 WEEK PERIOD FROM LATE MARCH TO EARLY MAY, 1969. IT INCLUDED RESEARCH IN THE STATES BY RESIDENT CORRESPONDENTS, SEPARATE INTERVIEWS WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS, MAYORS, MEMBERS AND STAFF OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS, AS WELL AS REVIEWS OF STATE AND FEDERAL DOCUMENTS, GUIDELINES AND MANUALS. THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE: (1) PLANNING FOR THE MOST PART HAS BEEN THE WORK OF A SMALL NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS WITH ONLY LIMITED REPRESENTATION BEING GIVEN RESIDENTS OF POOR AND MINORITY NEIGHBORHOODS, WHERE THE PROBLEM OF CRIME IS MOST INTENSE; (2) MANY STATE PLANNING AGENCIES ARE PLANNING SEPARATELY FOR EACH SEGMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INSTEAD OF MOLDING THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS INTO A COHERENT WHOLE; (3) MOST STATES APPEAR TO HAVE ACCEPTED THE IDEA OF A REGIONAL APPROACH TO LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHOUT CAREFUL DETERMINATION OF THE ROLE THE REGIONS SHOULD PLAY; (4) COMPETENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING IS SPREAD THINLY AMONG THE STATES, PARTICULARLY PLANNING THAT RELATES CRIME TO OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS,

AND TREATS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS AN INTEGRATED WHOLE.  
(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41444 \$03  
AUTHORS: WISCONSIN DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, BUR. OF RESEARCH; DROWN, BARBARA L.  
TITLE: PROBATION AND PAROLE EXPERIENCE REPORT, DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, 1966 TERMINATIONS.  
SOURCEID: WISCONSIN, DEPT. HEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES, BUR. OF RESEARCH, 1969. 33 P.

AN OVERVIEW OF OFFENDERS' EXPERIENCES WHILE UNDER PROBATION OR PAROLE SUPERVISION IN WISCONSIN IS PRESENTED. SOCIAL DATA OBTAINED BY THE SUPERVISING PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENT AT THE TIME SUPERVISION WAS TERMINATED INCLUDED ITEMS SUCH AS: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME; SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT; RESIDENCE DURING SUPERVISION; ASSOCIATES; MARITAL STATUS; DEPENDENCY OBLIGATION; USE OF TRAINING; AND DISRUPTIVE USE OF ALCOHOL. DATA ARE PRESENTED FOR 3,394 ADULT CASES AND 2,096 JUVENILES WHOSE SUPERVISION TERMINATED DURING 1966. TABLES ARE ARRANGED SO THAT COMPARISONS MAY BE MADE BETWEEN PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41449 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE: HOMOSEXUALITY AND OBSCENITY - AN UNREPORTED COURT OPINION.  
SOURCE: CENSORSHIP TODAY.  
SOURCEID: 2111:12-17, 1969.

THE DIFFICULT LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE EXTENT AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH OBSCENITY, HOMOSEXUALITY AND SUCH CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS ARE PROTECTED BY THE FREE SPEECH AND PRESS PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN RECENT YEARS. THE OPINION OF JUDGE E.R. LARSON (UNITED STATES V. SPINAR AND GERMAIN, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, FOURTH DIVISION) IN WHICH A NUMBER OF HOMOSEXUAL PICTORIAL MAGAZINES WERE FOUND TO BE SO PROTECTED IS PUBLISHED IN FULL BECAUSE IT HAD NOT BEEN REPORTED ELSEWHERE. THREE MAIN POINTS WERE MADE IN ACQUITTING THE DEFENDENTS: (1) THAT THE MATERIALS WERE DESIGNED FOR A DEVIANT GROUP AND DID NOT PRESENT PRUKIENT APPEAL TO THAT GROUP; (2) THAT THE MATERIALS DID NOT EXCEED THE LIMITS OF WHAT IS COMMONLY TOLERATED IN THE REPRESENTATION OF NUDITY; AND (3) THE MATERIALS WERE NOT UTTERLY WITHOUT REDEEMING SOCIAL IMPORTANCE TO SOME PEOPLE. 3 REFERENCES.

41451 \$03  
AUTHORS: BENNETT, JOSEPH W.  
TITLE: VANDALISM PIE...EIGHT INGREDIENTS.  
SOURCE: IN: BENNETT, J., VANDALS WILD.  
SOURCEID: PORTLAND, ORE., BENNETT PUB. CO., 1969. 238 P. (P. 107-119).

OBTAINING FACTS ON VANDALISM IS MOST DIFFICULT, PARTICULARLY IN PARKS, RECREATION AREAS AND TREE FARMS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF CITIES WHERE POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CANNOT DO A THOROUGH POLICING JOB. PARK PERSONNEL ARE THE BEST SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND THEY STATE THAT THE MAJORITY OF VANDALISM IS DONE BY A GANG OF TEENAGE MALES WITH AUTOMOBILES AND OFTEN WHILE DRINKING. VANDALISM IS USUALLY DONE ON A PARK OR CAMPGROUND AT NIGHT WHEN SURVEILLANCE IS LIGHT. ACTS OF VANDALISM AGAINST RAILROADS ARE USUALLY DONE BY YOUTHS AGE 6 TO 16. THE RAILROAD PEOPLE BELIEVE PAYING RESTITUTION TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE IS A GOOD APPROACH WHEN THE VANDALS ARE CAUGHT. OFFICIALS SAY THEY HAVE NEVER HAD A REPEATER WHERE REIMBURSEMENT HAS BEEN MADE. THE TARGET FOR AROUSED CITIZENS IS THE MIXED UP YOUTH IN HIS TEENS AND EARLY TWENTIES.

41452 \$03  
AUTHORS: BENNETT, JOSEPH W.  
TITLE: CAREERS IN CRIME.

SOURCE: IN: BENNETT, J., VANDALS WILD.  
SOURCEID: PORTLAND, ORE., BENNETT PUB. CO., 1969. 238 P. (P. 87-105).

FACTS REVEAL THAT CRIMES IN NATIONAL PARKS ARE INCREASING AT A MUCH FASTER RATE THAN 20% VERSUS 11%. SWAMPED WITH PEOPLE DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, PARK RANGERS ARE FACED WITH THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF POLICING THE PARKS AND CAMPSITES TO HALT THE EVER INCREASING LAWLESSNESS. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAS DONE A GOOD JOB UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, BUT A NEW APPROACH TO PARK PURPOSES AND ADMINISTRATION IS NEEDED. THE AUTOMOBILE, BETTER HIGHWAYS AND EASIER ACCESS, COMBINED WITH MORE LEISURE TIME AND MONEY HAS PLACED A HEAVY BURDEN ON OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH FISH AND GAME VIOLATIONS. A WEAKNESS IN NUMBERS OF PATROLS AND PERSONNEL MAY BE ANOTHER REASON WHY VANDALISM HAS INCREASED. AN EXAMINATION IS MADE OF NATIONAL STATISTICS ON CRIME AS PUBLISHED BY THE FBI AND TWO CONCLUSIONS ARE MADE: PARENTAL FAILURE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MAJOR FACTORS IN CRIME INCREASES, AS WELL AS THE MORAL DETERIORATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

41453 \$03  
AUTHORS: BENNETT, JOSEPH W.  
TITLE: WHEN YOU WITNESS VANDALISM - WHAT TO DO.  
SOURCE: IN: BENNETT, J., VANDALS WILD.  
SOURCEID: PORTLAND, ORE., BENNETT PUB. CO., 1969. 238 P. (P. 167-172).

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF VANDALISM IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN WITNESSED, BUT NOTHING DONE. PARK AND RECREATION PEOPLE AS WELL AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS HAVE MADE THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ABOUT WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU SEE VANDALISM BEING COMMITTED: (1) TRY TO FIND AN ADULT TO HELP YOU WITNESS THE VANDALISM. (2) MOVE CLOSE ENOUGH TO OBSERVE ACCURATELY WHAT IS TAKING PLACE. (3) TRY TO IDENTIFY THE VANDALS. COLOR OF HAIR, SKIN, CLOTHING; AGE; HEIGHT; RACIAL EXTRACTION; NAMES, FACIAL FEATURES; ACCENT. (4) IF THEY HAVE AN AUTOMOBILE FIND OUT ITS MAKE, MODEL, YEAR, LICENSE NUMBER, COLOR, ETC. (5) REPORT THE VANDALISM AND LICENSE NUMBERS TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR PARK OFFICIALS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. HELP THE POLICE IN THEIR WORK. (6) BE WILLING, WITH YOUR WITNESS, TO SIGN A COMPLAINT AND GO TO COURT IF NECESSARY. INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR MAKING A CITIZENS ARREST AS WELL AS WARNINGS OF THE DANGERS INVOLVED.

41454 \$03  
AUTHORS: BENNETT, JOSEPH W.  
TITLE: COURSE OF ACTION.  
SOURCE: IN: BENNETT, J., VANDALS WILD.  
SOURCEID: PORTLAND, ORE., BENNETT PUB. CO., 1969. 238 P. (P. 219-228).

NINE SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN TO IMPROVE AND REMEDY THE PROBLEMS OF VANDALISM IN OUR PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS. THE FIRST STEP IS THE AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM AND MORE PUBLIC CONCERN. SECOND, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SET UP A NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON OUTDOOR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. ONCE THE ORGANIZATION IS SET UP, A LARGE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM SHOULD FOLLOW. THIS PROGRAM COULD BE CARRIED OUT IN THE NATION'S SCHOOLS. A COURTS WATCHDOG COMMITTEE IS PROPOSED TO BE MADE UP OF INTERESTED CITIZENS WHO WOULD SIT IN ON COURT PROCEEDINGS. THERE SHOULD BE IMPROVED PARK DESIGN, EQUIPMENT, AND PERSONNEL. LOCAL CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS COULD FORM A VANDAL-ANTTEE COMMITTEE TO AID IN OUTDOOR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. IT IS FURTHER SUGGESTED THAT WE ENDORSE POPULATION PLANNING TO ENSURE QUALITY LIVES.

41455 \$03  
AUTHORS: JARVIS, F. V.  
TITLE: AFTER-CARE.  
SOURCE: IN: JARVIS, F., PROBATION OFFICERS' MANUAL.  
SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1969. 265 P. (P. 115-161).

LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AFTER-CARE IN ENGLAND RESTS WITH



PROBATION AND AFTERCARE COMMITTEES. COMMITTEES HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPING THE USE BY THE PROBATION OFFICER OF VOLUNTARY HELP AND WILL CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE VARIOUS KINDS OF PROVISION AVAILABLE FOR DISCHARGED OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND SEEK TO ACT AS THE COORDINATORS OF AFTERCARE ACTIVITY. THE SPECIFIC CATEGORIES FOR WHICH PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICE IS RESPONSIBLE ARE: PRISON AFTERCARE, COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY; BORSTAL AFTERCARE; DETENTION CENTER AFTERCARE; APPROVED SCHOOL AFTERCARE; AND AFTERCARE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES FROM PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41456 \$03  
 AUTHORS: JARVIS, F. V.  
 TITLE: PENAL AND TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS.  
 SOURCE: IN: JARVIS, F., PROBATION OFFICERS' MANUAL.  
 SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1969. 265 P. (P. 179-192).

PROBATION OFFICERS IN ENGLAND MUST HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PURPOSES OF THE VARIOUS PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND MAINTAIN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THEM. THEY MUST NOT ONLY MAKE PERSONAL LINKS WITH INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS, THEY MUST KNOW THE REGIME THE INSTITUTIONS PROVIDE, THE AGE GROUPS THEY COVER, THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH OFFENDERS ARE COMMITTED, THE PERIODS OF DETENTION THAT MAY BE ORDERED AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF AFTERCARE APPLICABLE. CHANGE IN PENAL PROVISIONS IS BROUGHT ABOUT BY STATUTE AS WELL AS NEW ATTITUDES AND BY NEW ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND PRACTICE. THIS CHAPTER OUTLINES PRESENT PROVISIONS AND SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY CURRENT REPORTS OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT AND THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE HOME OFFICE.

41457 \$03  
 AUTHORS: JARVIS, F. V.  
 TITLE: PRISON WELFARE.  
 SOURCE: IN: JARVIS, F., PROBATION OFFICERS' MANUAL.  
 SOURCEID: LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1969. 265 P. (P. 162-178).

PRISON WELFARE OFFICERS ARE A RECENT ADDITION TO THE PERSONNEL OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND. THIS NEW ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE MAKES PREPARATION FOR AFTERCARE AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION THE CONCERN OF ONE AND THE SAME SERVICE. IT BRINGS WELFARE WORK WITHIN THE PRISON, WITH THE CONCOMITANT NEED FOR RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILIES OUTSIDE THE PRISON. IT HAS CREATED A SERVICE WITH WIDER SCOPE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAREER PROSPECTS THAN WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE IF WELFARE OFFICERS HAD BECOME A SMALL CIVIL SERVICE CLASS OF SOCIAL WORKERS WITHIN THE PRISONS. DESPITE THE WELFARE OFFICER'S PRIMARY CONCERN WITH THE WELFARE OF THE PRISONER AND PREPARATION FOR HIS AFTERCARE, IT IS NECESSARY TO BE AWARE THAT THE WELFARE OFFICER IS A MEMBER OF A TEAM WORKING TO ACHIEVE REHABILITATION OF THE PRISONER.

41458 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KESTER, DOROTHY J.; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.  
 TITLE: A CASEWORKER FOR THE CLIENT IN AN AUTHORITATIVE SETTING.  
 SOURCE: IN: KESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SERV.  
 SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C., INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 38-53). VOL. I.

THIS REPORT IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM (TIP - TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITH NO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER MUST BE AN EXPERT IN THE USE OF AUTHORITY. THE MANNER IN WHICH HE USES AUTHORITY IN HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH A CLIENT IS DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE PROBATIONER. THE CORRECT USE OF AUTHORITY CAN BE COMPARED TO A WISE PARENT WHO SETS LIMITS IN ORDER TO HELP A CHILD. THE LIMITS MUST BE CLEARLY DEFINED, FAIR, AND CONSISTENTLY INTERPRETED AND ENFORCED. THE LIMITS AND AUTHORITY MUST BE PROTECTIVE RATHER THAN PUNITIVE, AND IN THIS SENSE ARE CONSTRUCTIVE. IN THIS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR

PROBATION OFFICERS, THREE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES WERE EMPHASIZED; ACCEPTANCE, RESPECT, AND THE RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION. FIVE BASIC STEPS IN DEVELOPING THE TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE PROBATION ARE DISCUSSED. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEMS, CLARIFICATION OF THE OBJECTIVES, EXAMINATION OF THE OBSTACLES, ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE TOTAL SITUATION AND A STRATEGY PLAN. STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN IMPLEMENTING THE TREATMENT PLAN ARE ALSO DESCRIBED AND INCLUDE INTERVIEWS WITH THE PROBATIONER, CONSIDERATIONS IN HANDLING VIOLATIONS, AND COMMUNICATION WITH SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

41459 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J. ; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.  
 TITLE: AN INTEGRATOR OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES.  
 SOURCE: IN: KIESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SERV.  
 SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C. INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 54-63). VOL. I.

THIS REPORT IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM (TIP - TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITH NO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER AS A UTILIZER OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES IS DISCUSSED. BECAUSE THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER IN THIS TRAINING PROGRAM WAS ALSO A PUBLIC WELFARE WORKER, HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO A CLIENT. THE KINDS OF PROBLEMS REPRESENTED IN THE FAMILIES OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ARE MUCH THE SAME AS THOSE IN FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. BECAUSE PROBATION IS NOT PUNISHMENT BUT TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION, THE PROBATION OFFICER'S SKILL IN HELPING CLIENTS UTILIZE OTHER RESOURCES FOR THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IS SOMETIMES MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVEN HIS OWN ROLE IN DIRECT TREATMENT. WHEN THE NEED HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AND THE SERVICE IS AVAILABLE, THE WORKER MUST MAKE SURE THAT THE CLIENT KNOWS WHERE AND HOW TO APPLY, AND HAS SOME INFORMATION ABOUT THE AGENCY WITH WHICH HE WILL BE DEALING, AND ABOUT WHAT OTHER AGENCIES WILL DEMAND. IN THIS TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS, EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON WORK WITH SCHOOLS, FOR TWO MAIN REASONS: (1) NEARLY ALL JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ARE IN SCHOOL, (2) SINCE THERE ARE FEW SOCIAL AGENCIES TO WORK WITH IN MOST RURAL AREAS, SCHOOLS RECEIVE PRIMARY ATTENTION. THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, GUIDANCE COUNSELORS, AND SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS ARE USUALLY THE KEY FIGURES WITH WHOM THE OFFICER WORKS.

41460 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KIESTER, DOROTHY J. ; MCMAHON, RICHARD R.; THOMAS, MASON P., JR.  
 TITLE: AN ABBREVIATED GUIDE FOR JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES.  
 SOURCE: IN: KIESTER, D., TIP: VOL. I. TRAINING PROGRAM JUVENILE PROBATION SERV.  
 SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, UNIV. N. C. INST. OF GOVT., 1969. 86 P. (P. 64-66). VOL. I.

THIS GUIDE IS PART OF A MONOGRAPH THAT SUMMARIZES THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRAINING PROGRAM (TIP - TRAINING IMPACT PROJECT) FOR PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS WITH NO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING WHO SERVED AS JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS. A CASE READING SCHEDULE WAS DEVISED BY THE PROJECT STAFF OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM. IF AN AGENCY IS SERVING THE COURT, THIS SCHEDULE WOULD BE APPLICABLE IN ALL THREE ROLE AREAS OF THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICER'S JOB, NAMELY, THE CLIENT, THE COURT, AND THE COMMUNITY. FOR NEW WORKERS AND SUPERVISORS SERVING THE COURT, THE SCHEDULE COULD SERVE AS A TEACHING OUTLINE OF FUNCTIONS FOR OFFICERS. IT COULD ALSO BE USED AS A GENERAL OUTLINE FOR WORK IN ANY JUVENILE PROBATION CASE. ONE SECTION OF THE SCHEDULE IS DIRECTED SPECIFICALLY TO THE SCHOOLS, BUT COULD EASILY BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE WORK WITH MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, FAMILY AGENCIES, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, OR ANY SOCIAL AGENCY WITH WHICH A COOPERATIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE IS NEEDED FOR MAXIMUM SERVICE TO THE CLIENT. IT IS OFFERED AS AN AID TO, BUT NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR, INDIVIDUALIZED ATTENTION TO EVERY CHILD.

41463 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BENNETT, JOSEPH W.  
 TITLE: VANDALS WILD.  
 SOURCEID: PORTLAND, ORE., BENNETT PUB. CO., 1969. 238 P. \$2.95.

VANDALISM AND MISCONDUCT IN OUR NATION'S PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS IS SERIOUS AND THE PROBLEMS ARE GROWING RAPIDLY. TO GATHER INFORMATION FOR THIS BOOK, THE AUTHOR VISITED ALMOST EVERY STATE IN THE UNION AS WELL AS ALASKA, CANADA, AND MEXICO. PARK EXECUTIVES, RECREATION OFFICIALS, SOCIAL WORKERS, ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, FORESTERS, CATTLEMEN, AND PRIVATE LAND OWNERS WERE INTERVIEWED. THE BOOK ATTEMPTS TO SHOW WHAT IS HAPPENING TO OUR FORESTS, PARKS, WATERS, AND BEACHES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CONTROL OF THE WORLD'S SKYROCKETING POPULATION MUST COME ABOUT IF WE ARE TO ENJOY QUALITY LIVES TOMORROW; CRIMINALS AND HOODLUMS WHO ARE RUINING AND DESTROYING OUR OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS MUST BE STOPPED. 63 REFERENCES.

41484 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LEFKOWITZ, BERNARD; GROSS, KENNETH G.  
 TITLE: THE VICTIMS, THE WYLIE - HOFFERT MURDER CASE -- AND ITS STRANGE AFTERMATH.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 1969. 503 P. \$6.95.

ON AUGUST 28, 1963, TWO YOUNG WOMEN WERE BRUTALLY MURDERED IN NEW YORK CITY. JANICE WYLIE AND EMILY HOFFERT WERE THE VICTIMS - BUT AS THE INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR SLAYING UNFOLDED AND REACHED ITS CLIMAX, OTHER VICTIMS WERE INVOLVED AS WELL. THIS BOOK IS NOT ONLY THE CRONICLE OF A PARTICULARLY VICIOUS AND BAFFLING MURDER. IT IS ALSO THE STORY OF THE INVESTIGATION THAT FOLLOWED - ONE OF THE MOST MASSIVE AND BIZARRE SEARCHES FOR A SLAYER IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN CRIME. THE BOOK MOVES FROM THE BLOODY DISARRAY OF AN APARTMENT ON THE FASHIONABLE UPPER EAST SIDE OF MANHATTAN TO THE CELLARS OF EAST HARLEM, FROM THE BACK ROOM OF A POLICE STATION IN A BROOKLYN GHETTO TO THE SECURE RETREATS OF UPPER CLASS AMERICA AND THE COURTROOMS WHERE JUSTICE - OR SOMETIMES INJUSTICE - IS DISPENSED. THE LEADING FIGURES IN THIS REAL - LIFE DRAMA ARE ALL FULLY FORMED IN THE PAGES OF THIS BOOK - FROM JANICE WYLIE AND EMILY HOFFERT (THE CAREER GIRLS WHO HAD SO MUCH TO LIVE FOR BUT WHOSE SENSELESS DEATHS WERE SO TRAGICALLY GROTESQUE), TO GEORGE WHITMORE JR. (WHO WAS FIRST ACCUSED OF THE CRIME AND SUBSEQUENTLY EXONERATED), TO RICKY ROBLES (WHO WAS EVENTUALLY CONVICTED BUT WHO STILL DENIES HIS GUILT), AND TO THE DOZENS OF OTHER PEOPLE - FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE DEAD GIRLS, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE ACCUSED; LAWYERS; POLICEMEN AND DETECTIVES - WHOSE LIVES WERE CAUGHT UP IN THE MURDERS AND IN SOME CASES WOULD NEVER BE THE SAME AGAIN. ON THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL LEVEL, THE MURDERS AND THE INVESTIGATION WHICH FOLLOWED FORESHADOWED THE ISSUES WHICH 5 YEARS LATER WERE TO DIVIDE AMERICAN SOCIETY: LAW AND ORDER, RACIAL EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW, THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41485 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; DEVELOPMENT, TREATMENT AND CONTROL.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. D. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. \$8.50.

INTEGRATION OF THE BROAD SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN THE INDIVIDUAL IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECOND EDITION OF A TEXT BOOK ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS. THE MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE WORK COVER THE DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY AND THE DELINQUENT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY, INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND TREATMENT, AND LEGAL METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM. STATISTICAL MATERIALS, RESEARCH, AND TRENDS IN METHODOLOGY OF PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION, DEVELOPED AFTER PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST EDITION ARE INCLUDED. 459 REFERENCES.

41486 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 3-22).

THE FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT THE CENTURIES OLD PROBLEM OF THE DEVELOPMENT, TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE EXAMINED. THROUGHOUT HISTORY, IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD, PARENTS AND PUBLIC LEADERS HAVE STRUGGLED WITH THE PROBLEM OF MISBEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH. HOWEVER, WHILE IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TOWARD THE SOLUTION SOME SOCIAL PROBLEMS, E.G. EDUCATION, HEALTH, POVERTY, IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, THE RECORD OF CIVILIZATION MAKES A POOR SHOWING. MOST CHILDREN GROW UP TO BECOME RESPONSIBLE ADULTS; MOST INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF DELINQUENCY DO NOT LEAD TO A DELINQUENT PERSONALITY OR TO PROFESSIONAL ADULT CRIMINALITY. THE USUAL METHODS OF CHILD REARING AND DISCIPLINE ARE PROBABLY ADEQUATE FOR THE GREAT MASS OF CHILDREN. BUT THE HARD CORE OF DELINQUENTS WHO SET THEMSELVES APART FROM SOCIETY AND CONTRIBUTE HEAVILY TO ADULT CRIMINALITY SLIP THROUGH THE MESHES OF ORDINARY CHILD REARING METHODS. FOR THIS GROUP, NO COUNTRY HAS ANY SURE WAY OF PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONFIRMED DELINQUENT OR OF ACCOMPLISHING REHABILITATION. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41487 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DEFINED.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 23-34).

DELINQUENCY MAY BE DEFINED, THEORETICALLY, AS STATED BY LAW; REALISTICALLY IN TERMS OF WHAT THE PUBLIC WILL STAND IN THE WAY OF MISCONDUCT, AND FACTUALLY ACCORDING TO ACTUAL OCCURRENCE. WHETHER ONE USES THE STRICTLY LEGAL DEFINITION OF DELINQUENCY OR A LOOSER DEFINITION OF DAMAGING MISBEHAVIOR DEPENDS UPON THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH OR THE PRACTICAL PROGRAMS. WHEN POLICE, COURT, AND CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES ARE THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION, THE LEGAL DEFINITIONS ARE PERTINENT. WHEN EMPHASIS IS UPON DEVELOPMENT OF MISBEHAVIOR, PREVENTION, OR READJUSTMENT, THE WIDER DEFINITION IN TERMS OF DEVIATION FROM EXPECTED SOCIAL NORMS IS MORE APPROPRIATE. 8 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41488 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: THE STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 35-59).

STATISTICAL MEASUREMENT OF DELINQUENCY MAY PRODUCE MANY IDEAS ABOUT DELINQUENCY AND THE DELINQUENT CHILD. NOTHING, HOWEVER, IS MORE MISLEADING THAN STATISTICS WHICH ARE NOT UNDERSTOOD AND EVALUATED. THE CHIEF SOURCES OF STATISTICS, WHAT THEY INCLUDE, AND WHAT THEY TELL ABOUT DELINQUENCY ARE REVIEWED. NO NATIONWIDE DELINQUENCY STATISTICS COMPARABLE TO CENSUS REPORTS ON THE POPULATION EXIST. THE BEST ESTIMATES ON A NATIONAL BASIS COME FROM THE F.B.I. AND THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU. STUDIES IN INDIVIDUAL LOCALITIES HELP TO ROUND OUT THE PICTURE. IN 1967, AN ESTIMATED TOTAL OF 1,500,000 ARRESTS WERE MADE OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 18. ABOUT HALF OF THESE ARRESTS WERE HANDLED BY INDIVIDUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHOUT MAKING A FORMAL REPORT OR REFERRAL TO A JUVENILE COURT. THE OTHER HALF WERE REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT. THE PARTICIPATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE TOTAL CRIME PICTURE IS HIGH WITH BOYS MORE ACTIVE IN CRIME THAN GIRLS. FOR BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS, LARCENY IS THE MOST FREQUENT OFFENSE. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS ACCOUNT FOR MUCH JUVENILE MISBEHAVIOR. 10 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41489 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: THE DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS, NORMAL AND DELINQUENT.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 63-79).

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS LEADING TO BOTH NORMAL AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IS DISCUSSED IN GENERAL TERMS. EARLY ADULTHOOD IS A RELATIVELY STABLE STAGE OF LIFE, PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, IN PERSONALITY, AND IN BEHAVIOR. GROWTH HAS BEEN ATTAINED, THE PATTERN OF LIFE HAS BEEN SET. PRIOR TO THIS STABILIZATION, CHILDREN AND YOUTH PASS PROGRESSIVELY THROUGH A SERIES OF GROWING AND LEARNING STAGES. BEGINNING WITH INFANCY AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOTHER, THE DEVELOPMENT PROCEEDS THROUGH ADOLESCENCE, TO EARLY ADULTHOOD. DELINQUENCY MAY BE THOUGHT OF IN THE SAME WAY AS CONFORMING BEHAVIOR, AS THE PERSISTENT DEVELOPMENT OF A CERTAIN KIND OF BEHAVIOR FROM THE IMPULSIVE ACTIVITY OF THE BABY THROUGH THE PARTIALLY RANDOM MILLING AROUND OF THE MIDDLE STAGE CHILD TO THE PLANNED DELINQUENCIES OF THE ADOLESCENT AND EVENTUALLY THE ADMISSION OF THE TRAINED DELINQUENT INTO AN ADULT OCCUPATION OF CRIME. 16 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41490 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AMONG DELINQUENTS.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 80-99).

ALL CHILDREN TEND TO FOLLOW A UNIFORM TREND IN MATURATION AND, IN A GIVEN CULTURE, IN BEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE FACTOR OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED. IN GENERAL, DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS SHARE VERY MUCH THE SAME DISTRIBUTIONS OF PHYSIQUE, INTELLIGENCE, AND PERSONALITY TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS. THE CULTURE OF THE PERSON'S GROUP DETERMINES WHAT BEHAVIOR IS PERMITTED; THE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS THAT THE PERSON HAS WITH OTHER PEOPLE THE MEANS BY WHICH CULTURE IS TRANSMITTED. HOW INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS ARE DEFINED AND WHAT MEANS ARE PROVIDED TO CONTROL OR GIVE EXPRESSION TO IDIOSYNCRASIES ARE PART OF THE SOCIOCULTURAL SITUATION. EACH CHILD WORKS OUT HIS ADJUSTMENT TO HIMSELF AS A UNIQUE BEING THROUGH THE GUIDING COMPLEX OF SOCIOCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS WHICH HE EXPERIENCES. IF DELINQUENCY SEEMS TO BE PREDOMINANT IN CERTAIN GROUPS OR AREAS, IT IS MOST LIKELY THAT IT IS BECAUSE THE SOCIOCULTURAL PRESSURES ARE UNIFORM IN THESE GROUPS AND AREAS. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41491 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 100-119).

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS AGAIN BEING FOUND USEFUL AS AN ANALYTIC CONCEPT, PARTICULARLY IN THE STUDY OF HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS AND THEIR SUBCULTURES. CHIEF AMONG URBAN SUBCULTURES ARE THOSE DERIVING FROM SOCIAL CLASS, FOREIGN AND ETHNIC GROUPS, AND CERTAIN RACIAL GROUPS WHICH TEND TO ISOLATE THEMSELVES VOLUNTARILY FROM OTHER GROUPS AND HAVE A GEOGRAPHIC BASE. MANY OF THESE SUBCULTURES ARE MADE UP OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS WITH PROBLEMS IN ADJUSTMENT TO THE WIDER SOCIAL VALUES. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION, A SITUATION IN WHICH INTERPERSONAL BONDS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS ARE WEAKENED, FOLLOWS AND IS REINFORCED. A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMUNITIES, WITH TYPES OF DELINQUENT PEER GROUPS AND GANGS TYPICAL OF EACH ARE ANALYZED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, ONCE ESTABLISHED AS A RESULT OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION, THE CRIMINAL CONTRASTSTRUCTURE TENDS TO CONTINUE UNLESS SOME RADICAL CHANGE OCCURS IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE AREA. 18 REFERENCES.



41492 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: THE LOWER CLASS AND THE INTEGRATED CRIMINAL COMMUNITY.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 120-144).

THE RELATIONSHIP OF LOWERCLASS MEMBERSHIP AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF LOWERCLASS COMMUNITIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES HAS BEEN STUDIED BY A NUMBER OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN RECENT YEARS. THEORIES DEVELOPED HAVE INCLUDED DELINQUENCY AS A NORMAL PART OF LOWERCLASS CULTURE, AS A RESPONSE TO FRUSTRATION AND AS A RESPONSE TO LACK OF LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS. MATERIAL FROM A VARIETY OF STUDIES IS REPORTED WHICH OUTLINE LOWERCLASS VALUES, CHARACTERIZE TYPES OF LOWERCLASS COMMUNITIES, AND DESCRIBE PEER GROUPS WHICH DEVELOP WITHIN EACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS MUCH OVERLAPPING IN TYPES OF COMMUNITIES AND IN THE KINDS OF DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES THAT DEVELOP IN THEM AND A CLEARCUT TYPOLOGY IS NOT POSSIBLE. 20 REFERENCES.

41493 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CAVAN, RUTH S.  
 TITLE: MIDDLE CLASS AND UPPER CLASS DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCE: IN: CAVAN, R., JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 2D ED. NEW YORK, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1969. 555 P. (P. 145-160).

STUDIES OF MIDDLECLASS AND UPPERCLASS DELINQUENCY ARE REVIEWED AS PART OF A STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. DISCUSSION LARGELY SPECULATIVE AND PERTAINS PRIMARILY TO MALES. DESPITE THE DEFECTS IN SOURCES OF DATA, SOME TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN. WHEN SERIOUS AND MINOR OFFENSES ARE BOTH INCLUDED, MIDDLECLASS CHILDREN SEEM TO COMMIT FEWER OFFENSES THAN LOWERCLASS CHILDREN AND THEIR OFFENSES TEND TO BE OF A MINOR NATURE ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SOME SERIOUS OFFENSES. MIDDLECLASS OFFENSES SEEM TO CENTER AROUND VIOLATIONS OF SOCIAL REGULATIONS (TRESPASSING, CURFEW, INCORRIGIBILITY) AND INDULGENCES THAT ARE ILLEGAL (AUTO THEFT, VANDALISM ETC.). MONEY THEFTS AND ASSAULTS ARE LESS FREQUENT. TWO TYPES OF MIDDLECLASS DELINQUENCY ARE IDENTIFIED: (1) ATTEMPTS TO ATTAIN MIDDLECLASS GOALS THROUGH VIOLATION OF MORES, AND (2) ATTEMPTS TO BECOME ADULT WHEN THE MORES PRESCRIBE CONTINUED ADOLESCENCE. CHEATING AND THE AUTOMOBILE - ALCOHOL - SEX COMBINATION ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT CATEGORIES. BOTH APPEAR TO BE WITHIN THE TOLERANCE LIMITS OF ADOLESCENT PEER GROUPS AND THE ADULT MIDDLECLASS. VERY LITTLE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON UPPERCLASS DELINQUENCY. FROM GENERAL STUDIES ON SOCIAL CLASS SUBCULTURES IT MAYBE INFERRED THAT THERE IS ACTUALLY LESS DELINQUENCY IN IT; THAT MUCH OF WHAT DOES OCCUR IS WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE UPPERCLASS; AND THAT POLICE TEND TO TURN DELINQUENTS OVER TO THEIR PARENTS. THE DELINQUENCY TENDS TO BE IMBEDDED IN YOUTH PEER GROUPS AND THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IS CARRIED OUT BY PEER GROUPS OPERATING ON A FRIENDSHIP BASIS WITHOUT ORGANIZATION OR FORMAL STRUCTURE. 14 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41514 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HERFORD, M. E. M.  
 TITLE: DELINQUENT GIRLS.  
 SOURCE: LANCET (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: NO. 6701:941, 1969.

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, A RESPONDENT COMMENTS ON A LANCET ARTICLE (APRIL 5, 1969) ON DELINQUENT GIRLS. SCHOOLS SHOULD BE EXAMINED TO SEE WHAT SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY THEY COULD PROVIDE AND HOW THEY CAN MEET ADOLESCENT EMOTIONAL NEEDS. MANY STUDENTS LEAVE SCHOOL FRUSTRATED, LONELY, AND RESENTFUL, CONDITIONED TOWARD DELINQUENCY. SCHOOLS OFTEN FAIL TO PROVIDE THE STUDENT WITH STABLE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR TEACHERS, NOR DO THEY EQUIP THEM FOR LATER EMPLOYMENT. A LEARNING WHILE EARNING PROCESS IS SUGGESTED. NEW THINKING AND MORE IMAGINATION IS NEEDED IN EDUCATION.

41621 \$03  
AUTHORS: BARTER, JAMES T.; REITE, MARTIN.  
TITLE: CRIME AND LSD: THE INSANITY PLEA.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.  
SOURCEID: 126(4):531-537, 1969.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN MAKING A DETERMINATION OF LEGAL INSANITY WHEN A CRIME IS COMMITTED FOLLOWING THE USE OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) ARE DISCUSSED. THREE CASES OF MURDER KNOWN TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF LSD ARE DESCRIBED. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOUND TO BE USEFUL AIDS IN FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF SUCH CASES ARE PRIOR DRUG EXPERIENCE OF THE USER, TIME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG INGESTION AND COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, DRUG DOSAGE, CONCOMITANT USAGE OF OTHER DRUGS, AND PRIOR EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION AND LSD INDUCED PSYCHOSIS ARE DISCUSSED TO HELP CLARIFY THE ISSUE OF VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION IN REGARD TO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. 15 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41637 \$03  
AUTHORS: HAWKS, DAVID; MITCHESON, MARTIN; OGBORNE, ALAN; EDWARDS, GRIFFITH.  
TITLE: ABUSE OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE.  
SOURCE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON).  
SOURCEID: NO. 5659:715-720, 1969.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO USE METHYLAMPHETAMINE AND THE EFFECTS THE DRUG HAS ON THEM ARE REPORTED. SEVENTY FOUR REGULAR USERS OF METHYLAMPHETAMINE WERE INTERVIEWED IN 4 SETTINGS BY THE USE OF A RELATIVELY STRUCTURED STANDARDIZED QUESTIONNAIRE. GENERALLY, THE USERS WERE BRITISH, SINGLE AND UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, AND HAD A HISTORY OF PARENTAL SEPARATION, ABSENCE, OR BEREAVEMENT. EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS WERE POOR AND A HISTORY OF CONSISTENT TRUANCY WAS FREQUENTLY REPORTED. COMPARISON OF THEIR BEST AND PRESENT JOBS SHOWED THAT A DOWNWARD DRIFT HAD OCCURRED. SOME DEFINITE OR TENTATIVE EVIDENCE OF NEUROTIC DISTURBANCE IN CHILDHOOD EXISTED IN 41% OF THE CASES; 43% HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO SOME KIND OF DETENTION. IN ALL, 65% HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH OFFENSES AND 24% HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF BOTH DRUG AND NONDRUG OFFENSES. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER HAD BEEN HEAVY DRINKERS. GENERALLY, DRUG USE HAD STARTED BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20 YEARS. METHYLAMPHETAMINE WAS OBTAINED FROM DOCTORS OR NONMEDICAL AGENTS. MANY SUPPLEMENTED THEIR SUPPLIES FROM ILLEGAL SOURCES. MOST USERS EXPERIENCED FREQUENT PSYCHOTIC EPISODES, MALNUTRITION, WEIGHT LOSS, AND SLEEP DISTURBANCE. 40 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

41675 \$03  
AUTHORS: DOLE, VINCENT P.; ROBINSON, J. WAYMOND; ORRACA, JOHN; TOWNS, EDWARD; SEARCY, PAUL; CAINE, ERIC.  
TITLE: METHADONE TREATMENT OF RANDOMLY SELECTED CRIMINAL ADDICTS.  
SOURCE: NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
SOURCEID: 280(25):1372-1375, 1969.

THE POTENTIAL MOTIVATION OF CRIMINAL ADDICTS FOR METHADONE TREATMENT WAS TESTED IN THE NEW YORK CITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MEN. OF 165 INMATES SEEN, ALL WITH RECORDS OF 5 OR MORE JAIL SENTENCES, 116 (70%) APPLIED FOR TREATMENT AFTER A SINGLE INTERVIEW. NONE OF THEM HAD PREVIOUSLY MADE APPLICATION TO THE METHADONE PROGRAM. OF 18 RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM ALL APPLICANTS WITH RELEASE DATES BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND APRIL 30, 1968, 12 WERE STARTED ON METHADONE BEFORE THEY LEFT JAIL AND THEN REFERRED TO THE PROGRAM FOR AFTERCARE. NONE OF THEM BECAME READDICTED TO HEROIN, AND 9 OF 12 HAD NO FURTHER CONVICTIONS DURING THE 50 WEEKS OF FOLLOWUP STUDY. ALL OF AN UNTREATED CONTROL GROUP BECAME READDICTED AFTER RELEASE FROM JAIL, AND 15 OF 16 WERE CONVICTED OF NEW CRIMES DURING THE SAME FOLLOWUP PERIOD. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

41697 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TAURO, G. JOSEPH.  
 TITLE: MARIJUANA AND RELEVANT PROBLEMS --1969.  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.  
 SOURCEID: 7(3):174-194, 1969.

THE JUDGE IN THE COMMONWEALTH VS. LEIS CASE (MASSACHUSETTS) EXPLAINS WHY HE CONCLUDED THAT MARIHUANA, ON THE BASIS OF WHAT WAS THEN KNOWN AND UNDERSTOOD, IS A HARMFUL AND DANGEROUS DRUG. CITED ARE 9 AREAS OF AGREEMENT WHICH MAKE MARIHUANA A DANGEROUS DRUG, IRRESPECTIVE OF ANY OTHER DISPUTED QUALITIES OR UNPROVEN ATTRIBUTES. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE ROLE OF MARIHUANA IN CAUSING PHYSICAL INJURIES, AND LEADING TOWARD HEROIN USE AND CRIME ARE DISCUSSED. A DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUE OF DRUG DEPENDENCE STRESSES THAT MARIHUANA CAN CAUSE PSYCHIC DEPENDENCY. ARGUMENTS ARE GIVEN TO SUPPORT CONTINUED PROHIBITION OF MARIHUANA. PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL PROGRAMS ARE RECOMMENDED AS WAYS OF SOLVING THIS PROBLEM.

41736 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BRILL, HENRY.  
 TITLE: APPROACHES TO THE TREATMENT OF DRUG DELINQUENT YOUTH.  
 SOURCE: IN: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, DRUG DEPENDENCE: A GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS.  
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1969. 186 P. (P. 65-71).

THE INCREASE IN DRUG TAKING AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IS DOCUMENTED. EXPERIMENTERS, WHO MAKE UP 75% OF DRUG USERS, NEED PREVENTATIVE EDUCATION RATHER THAN TREATMENT. FULLY DEPENDENT YOUTHS WHOSE LIVES ARE ORGANIZED AROUND THE GETTING AND TAKING OF DRUGS REPRESENT THE MAIN CURRENT TREATMENT PROBLEM. CURRENT TREATMENT HAS EVOLVED ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN TREATING OPIATE ADDICTION, CHARACTER DISORDERS, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE TREATMENT SERVE TO INDUCE A CHANGE IN THE ADDICT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HIMSELF AND SOCIETY. THE EXADDICT CASE CAN PLAY A VERY CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN TREATMENT. AN OUTLINE OF TREATMENT SERVICES FOR HEROIN ADDICTS ORGANIZED BY THE NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION IS PRESENTED. ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES TREATMENT OF ADDICTS PRODUCES USEFUL RESULTS. 17 REFERENCES.

42070 \$03  
 AUTHORS: N. Y. STATE NARCOTIC CONTROL COMMISSION; KUVAL, MARY; GLASER, DANIEL; MEISELAS, HAROLD.  
 TITLE: NARCOTIC ARRESTS.  
 SOURCE: IN: KUVAL, M., DRUG USERS AMONG POLICE DEPARTMENT ARRESTEES.  
 SOURCEID: N. Y. STATE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION, 1969. 14 P. (P. 7-13).

A DETAILED ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED OF NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTS OF NARCOTIC ARRESTS. THE TRENDS IN NARCOTICS ARRESTS FOR 1966 TO 1968 ARE CATEGORIZED BY FELONIES (SALE OR POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS OR DANGEROUS DRUGS) AND MISDEMEANORS (POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS OR DRUGS, OR POSSESSION OF HYPODERMIC). NARCOTICS ARRESTS AMONG YOUTH HAVE INCREASED ALARMINGLY. THE PERCENT OF NARCOTICS AND DRUG ARRESTS IS ANALYZED BY OPIUM AND DERIVATIVES, CANNABIS, STIMULANTS AND DEPRESSANTS, HALLUCINOGENS, AND POSSESSION OF HYPODERMIC. SEASONAL AND CYCLICAL PATTERNS FOR NARCOTIC MISDEMEANOR AND NARCOTIC FELONY ARRESTS ARE GIVEN. THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTED ADMITTED USERS WERE IN MANHATTAN. A DISTINCT PATTERN OF FEWER ADMISSIONS OF ADDICTION PER ARREST EMERGED IN 1968. QUANTITIES OF NARCOTICS AND HYPODERMICS ARE GIVEN FOR 1966 AND 1967. 20 REFERENCES.

42108 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: JUST ABOUT OUT.  
 SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 45-53).

A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF HOW JAMES ALLEN CAME TO HARLEM. BORN IN TEXAS, HE GREW UP ON A FARM AND IN A BROKEN HOME. SEEKING TO BE ON HIS OWN, HE WENT TO LOS ANGELES, WHERE HE FOUND THE GHETTO. AFTER PERFORMING MENIAL JOBS, HE TRAVELED TO SEVERAL CITIES WHERE HE WAS EQUALLY UNSUCCESSFUL. CONTINUING THE DRUG HABIT, HE WAS IN AND OUT OF JAIL AND MARRIAGE. HE VOLUNTEERED INTO LEXINGTON IN ORDER TO MAKE SOMETHING OUT OF HIS LIFE. BY LEADING AN EXEMPLARY LIFE IN THE GHETTO, HE HOPED TO WIN THE RESPECT OF PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD. THOSE WHO NEEDED HELP WOULD COME TO THE CENTER FOR AID. ONE EXAMPLE IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH REHABILITATION WAS SUCCESSFUL.

42109 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: WHY BILL GLENN.  
 SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 54-60).

THE RESULTS OF DOPE ADDICTION ARE DISCUSSED. A GROUP OF MEN STARTED WITH BILL GLENN IN A LIFE WITH DRUGS. ONE DIED AFTER SNIFFING LYE. ANOTHER DIED FROM AN INJECTION OF DRUGS WHICH INCLUDED A POISON. A THIRD SUCCEMDED TO PNEUMONIA AS A RESULT OF SLEEPING ON ROOFS, IN BASEMENTS, AND STANDING IN THE COLD WITHOUT ENOUGH CLOTHES. GLENN WAS ARRESTED FOR HOUSEBREAKING WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO BURGLARIZE AN APARTMENT WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE THAT OF A POLICEMAN. THE POLICEMAN SHOWED SYMPATHY AND KINDNESS BY TRYING TO HELP THE ADDICT. HIS OWN SITUATION, THE POLICEMAN'S KINDNESS, AND WHAT ALLEN WAS TRYING TO DO LED GLENN TO SEE HIS ROLE IN HELPING OTHER ADDICTS.

42110 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: YOUR BLUE-EYED BOY.  
 SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 61-72).

THE DOWNFALL OF 2 WOMEN ADDICTS IS DISCUSSED. PAULA, AN 18 YEAR OLD COLLEGE SOPHOMORE DIED EVENTUALLY AS A BROKEN DOWN JUNKIE. HER SEEKING OF PLEASURE, USE OF PAREGORIC WHEN DOPE WAS IN SHORT SUPPLY, PHYSICAL DETERIORATION, AND CONNING OF HER MOTHER ARE DESCRIBED. ONE NIGHT, UNABLE TO SETTLE FOR PAREGORIC, PAULA BROKE INTO A DRUGSTORE TO STEAL NARCOTICS. THE ALARM SOUNDED AND SHE WAS ARRESTED. AFTER RELEASE FROM LEXINGTON, THERE WAS A SERIES OF MEN ENDING IN A MARRIAGE TO CARLOS, WHO EVENTUALLY ALSO BECAME AN ADDICT. PAULA WRITES IN HER DIARY THAT DOPE WAS AS MUCH OF HER LIFE AS EATING.

42117 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: POET LAUREATE OF DOPE FIENDS.  
 SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
 SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 165-178).

THE PLIGHT OF THE NEGRO IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE CASE OF WALLY, A GRADUATE OF THE ADDICTS REHABILITATION CENTER. AFTER LEAVING THE NAVY AND LOSING HIS LIFE SAVINGS, HE STOLE TO MAKE A LIVING. HE TURNED TO FURGERY WHEN HE FELL OFF A ROOF AND WAS CRIPPLED. AFTER BEING CAUGHT, HE TURNED TO BEGGING TO SUPPORT HIS DRUG HABIT FOR 3 YEARS. THE AUTHOR WAS IMPRESSED WITH HIS WRITINGS AND SENT THEM TO A MAGAZINE TO BE PUBLISHED. THE MAGAZINE ACCEPTED THE STORY, BUT BECAUSE OF HIS APPEARANCE, ZWERIN SAYS WALLY DOESN'T LOOK LIKE AN ESQUIRE WRITER.

42119 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: SHAME ON YOU.

SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 189-195).

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ESTABLISHMENT DEALS WITH YOUTH IS DISCUSSED. THE POLICE INTERRUPTED THE PERFORMANCE OF A ROCK AND ROLL CONCERT WITHOUT AN EXPLANATION. DESPITE A PROMINENT PRESS CARD, A PHOTOGRAPHER IS ATTACKED BY THE POLICE AND ARRESTED, AS IS HIS COMPANION WHO PROTESTS THE ARREST. THE AUTHOR IS ARRESTED BECAUSE HE WAS WITH THE OTHER 2, AND ALL ARE PLACED IN A DIRTY CELL WHERE THEY ARE WITHOUT WATER, CIGARETTES, OR THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A PHONE CALL.

42121 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZWERIN, MICHAEL.  
TITLE: ONE OF THEM.  
SOURCE: IN: ZWERIN, M., THE SILENT SOUND OF NEEDLES.  
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1969. 215 P. (P. 209-215).

THE INEQUITIES OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED. RATHER THAN FORFEIT BOND, THE AUTHOR AND 2 OTHERS CHOOSE TO PLEAD INNOCENT, SEEKING TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE TO A CHARGE OF BREACH OF PEACE. BECAUSE THE ARRESTING POLICEMEN WERE NOT PRESENT, THE CASE WAS DISCONTINUED 3 TIMES. NORMALLY, THE ACCUSED WOULD HAVE QUIT AND FORFEITED BOND, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITHOUT RESOURCES. WHEN THE CASE WAS FINALLY HEARD BY AN ENLIGHTENED JUDGE, ALL 3 WERE FOUND INNOCENT. THE JUDGE WAS CAREFUL NOT TO IMPUGN THE ARRESTING OFFICER AND STATED ONLY THAT THE STATE HAD NOT PROVED ITS CASE BEYOND ANY REASONABLE DOUBT. THE AUTHOR FELT THEY HAD BEEN ACQUITTED NOT SO MUCH FROM INNOCENCE, BUT BECAUSE THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION HAD PERMITTED THEM THE LUXURY OF SEEING THE CASE THROUGH TO TRIAL. UNTIL THESE INEQUITIES ARE ELIMINATED, THERE WILL BE NO HOPE OF SOLVING NARCOTICS PROBLEMS.

42132 \$03  
AUTHORS: KING, STANLEY H.  
TITLE: YOUTH IN REBELLION: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.  
SOURCE: IN: NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION, DRUG DEPENDENCE.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 35 P. (P. 5-9).

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF THE REBELLIOUSNESS OF YOUTH, ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO DRUG ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. TOPICS MENTIONED AS INTERACTING WITH THE MAIN PROBLEM ARE SUMMER SCHOOL VACATIONS, THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY, SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, RAPID COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION, THE CONCEPT OF NARCISSISM IN CRISIS, AND DRUGS AS WITHDRAWAL FROM SOCIETY. 6 REFERENCES.

42134 \$03  
AUTHORS: KERR, NORMAN.  
TITLE: ETHER DRINKING.  
SOURCE: IN: NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION, DRUG DEPENDENCE.  
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 35 P. (P. 15-19).

INTOXICATION THROUGH ETHER DRINKING IS REVIEWED IN A REPRINT FROM THE DECEMBER 1890 ISSUE OF THE NEW REVIEW. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTOXICATION FROM ALCOHOL AND ETHER IS CHIEFLY THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH THE CHARACTERISTIC PHENOMENA APPEAR AND DISAPPEAR WITH ETHER. THE INEXPERIENCED CAN BE DRUNK AND SOBER AGAIN WITHOUT ANY IDEA THAT HE WAS INEBRIATED. THE MOST TERRIBLE INFLUENCE OF ETHER INTOXICATION IS ON THE MORALE; THE INDIVIDUAL HAS A MORBID AND EVER GROWING CRAVING FOR THE DRUG. SALE SHOULD BE CONFINED TO DRUGGISTS, AND REGISTRATION, AS WITH OTHER POISONS, SHOULD BE REQUIRED.



42185 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ORRIS, JAMES B.  
 TITLE: VISUAL MONITORING PERFORMANCE IN THREE SUBGROUPS OF MALE DELINQUENTS.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 74(2):227-229, 1969.

VISUAL MONITORING PERFORMANCE IS STUDIED IN 3 SUBGROUPS OF MALE DELINQUENTS. A QUESTIONNAIRE MEASURING PSYCHOPATHIC, NEUROTIC, AND SUBCULTURAL DELINQUENCY WAS ADMINISTERED TO 268 MALE DELINQUENTS. THREE EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS OF 15 BOYS EACH WERE FORMED FROM SUBJECTS WHO SCORED ABOVE THE MEAN ON ONE SCALE AND BELOW THE MEAN ON THE OTHER 2. IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE MORE PSYCHOPATHIC SUBJECTS WOULD SHOW A GREATER PERFORMANCE DECREMENT ON A VIGILANCE TASK. A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT WAS FOUND BETWEEN EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS AND A SIGNIFICANT DECREMENT OVER TRIALS FOR BOTH SIGNALS DETECTED AND REACTION TIMES; PSYCHOPATHIC SUBJECTS PERFORMED CONSISTENTLY POORER THAN THE OTHER 2 GROUPS. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42189 \$03  
 AUTHORS: COHEN, MURRAY; SEGORN, THEOHARIS; CALMAS, WILFRED.  
 TITLE: SOCIOMETRIC STUDY OF THE SEX OFFENDER.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 74(2):249-255, 1969.

A SOCIOMETRIC STUDY OF THE SEX OFFENDER IS PRESENTED. A MOST FREQUENT CLINICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SEXUAL OFFENDER IS HIS DEFICIENCY IN SOCIAL SKILLS. IN STUDYING THESE DEFECTS, HOWEVER, THE USE OF BROAD MEDICOLEGAL GROUPS AS A PARAMETER IS A QUESTIONABLE PROCEDURE. IN THIS EXPLORATORY STUDY OF 65 PEDOPHILES AND RAPISTS, LIVING IN A SEGREGATED TREATMENT CENTER, WERE IDENTIFIED BY A DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE AND PLACED INTO A CLINICAL DESCRIPTIVE CLASSIFICATION. A SOCIOMETRIC PROCEDURE WAS USED TO STUDY DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS AND TO TEST THE USEFULNESS OF THE CLASSIFICATION. THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE IDENTIFIED 4 GROUPS OF RAPIST AND 3 GROUPS OF PEDOPHILES. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION IS ABLE TO CLARIFY SOCIOMETRIC DIFFERENCES AND IS OF GREATER RESEARCH VALUE THAN THE MEDICOLEGAL GROUPING. 19 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42242 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LANDY, DAVID; ARONSON, ELLIOT.  
 TITLE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CRIMINAL AND HIS VICTIM ON THE DECISIONS OF SIMULATED JURORS.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 5(2):141-152, 1969.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CRIMINAL AND HIS VICTIM ON THE DECISIONS OF SIMULATED JURORS IS STUDIED. IN 2 SEPARATE EXPERIMENTS (N = 261 AND 116 COLLEGE STUDENTS, RESPECTIVELY) SUBJECTS READ A STANDARDIZED DESCRIPTION OF A CRIME OF NEGLIGENT AUTOMOBILE HOMICIDE. IN BOTH EXPERIMENTS 1 AND 2, THE VICTIM OF THE CRIME WAS PRESENTED TO APPROXIMATELY ONE - HALF OF THE SUBJECTS AS AN UNATTRACTIVE PERSON (UNATTRACTIVE VICTIM CONDITION) AND TO THE OTHER HALF OF THE SUBJECTS AS AN ATTRACTIVE PERSON (ATTRACTIVE VICTIM CONDITION). IN EXPERIMENT 2 THE CHARACTER OF THE DEFENDANT WAS ALSO VARIED: HE WAS DESCRIBED TO SOME SUBJECTS AS AN ATTRACTIVE PERSON, TO SOME AS AN UNATTRACTIVE PERSON, AND TO OTHERS AS A "NEUTRAL" PERSON. THE ACTUAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIME WERE, OF COURSE, IDENTICAL FOR ALL SUBJECTS. THE SUBJECTS WERE REQUESTED TO SENTENCE THE DEFENDANT TO A SPECIFIC NUMBER OF YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN PERSONAL JUDGMENT. AS PREDICTED, THE RESULTS OF BOTH EXPERIMENTS 1 AND 2 SHOWED THAT SUBJECTS IN THE ATTRACTIVE VICTIM CONDITIONS TENDED TO SENTENCE THE DEFENDANT TO A GREATER NUMBER OF YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT THAN THE SUBJECTS IN THE UNATTRACTIVE VICTIM CONDITIONS. IN EXPERIMENT 2, SUBJECTS IN THE UNATTRACTIVE DEFENDANT CONDITION SENTENCED THE DEFENDANT MORE SEVERELY THAN SUBJECTS IN EITHER THE ATTRACTIVE OR NEUTRAL DEFENDANT CONDITIONS. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42338 \$03  
 AUTHORS: JEANNEAU, A.  
 TRTITLE: /TOWARDS A PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF BANISHMENT: FIRST  
 INSTRUCTIONS OF A MEDICAL EXPERIENCE AT THE PENITENTIARY  
 CENTER OF SAINT MARTIN DE RE./  
 TITLE: VERS UNE PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE DU RELEGUE: PREMIERS  
 ENSEIGNEMENTS D'UN EXPERIENCE MEDICALE AU CENTRE  
 PENITENTIAIRE DE SAINT-MARTIN-DE-RE.  
 SOURCE: ANNALES MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES (PARIS).  
 SOURCEID: 127(1):154-159, 1969.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF MEDICAL EXPERIENCE AT THE PENITENTIARY  
 CENTER OF SAINT MARTIN DE RE UNDERLINED THE PROBLEM POSED BY THE  
 RECIDIVIST SUBJECTS AND MORE PARTICULARLY, THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE  
 ONE TIME OFFENDER AND THOSE WHO HAVE PATHOLOGICAL PERTURBATIONS. THE  
 BEHAVIOR OF THE BANISHED INMATE REPRESENTS THE CHECK OF A TENTATIVE  
 MARGINAL EXISTENCE OF WHICH THE REPETITION OF THE GUILTY ACT IS MADE  
 SPECIFIC. IT IS THE REPETITION OF THE GUILTY ACT WHICH DEFINES HIS  
 LIMITS. THE RECIDIVIST IS A PARTICULAR TYPE OF PSYCHOTIC WHO  
 PROBABLY HAS THYROID GLAND INVOLVEMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42445 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NAMUM, LOUIS H.  
 TITLE: REFLECTIONS ON AGGRESSION IN MAN.  
 SOURCE: CONNECTICUT MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 34(2):80-81, 1970.

MAN IS A MORE AGGRESSIVE ANIMAL THAN ANY OTHER PRIMATE. LACK OF  
 AFFECTION FOSTERS AGGRESSION SOMETIMES TO A SEVERE EXTENT. THE  
 EMOTIONAL DAMAGE WHICH MANIFESTS ITSELF AS HABITUAL AGGRESSIVENESS  
 TOWARDS OTHER PEOPLE IS A GRAVE SOCIAL DEFECT WHICH IS RESISTANT TO  
 MODIFICATION. WORKING CLASS PEOPLE TEND TO BE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN  
 MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE. MEN ARE MORE AGGRESSIVE THAN WOMEN, AND YOUNG  
 MEN ARE THE MOST AGGRESSIVE AND CRIMINALLY VIOLENT. MOST VIOLENT  
 CRIMES, OUTSIDE OF WAR, OCCUR IN THE HOME AND THE MORE SERIOUS THE  
 VIOLENCE, THE MORE LIKELY IS THE VICTIM TO BE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH  
 THE ASSAILANT. MAN HAS AN INBORN CAPACITY TO ACT VIOLENTLY TOWARDS  
 OTHER MEN, BUT IN THE NORMAL PERSON THIS IS MODIFIED BY LIFE  
 EXPERIENCES. A DISTINCTION IS MADE BETWEEN HABITUAL AGGRESSION AND  
 ISOLATED ACTS OF VIOLENCE. EACH OF THESE BEHAVIOR TYPES HAS A  
 CHARACTERISTIC ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM. 6 REFERENCES.

42457 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KAPLAN, JOHN.  
 TITLE: THE SPECIAL CASE OF MARIJUANA (OR, IT'S THE DOCTOR'S  
 FAULT).  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 9(6):349-351, 1969.

MEDICAL SCIENTISTS HAVE TOO OFTEN CONFUSED THE MEDICAL QUESTION  
 OF WHETHER A PERSON SHOULD USE MARIJUANA WITH THE MORE COMPLEX ISSUE  
 OF WHETHER SOCIETY SHOULD TRY TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM USING IT. BY  
 MAKING MARIJUANA USE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, WE ARE TURNING A LARGE  
 NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO SERIOUS CRIMINALS. THE CRIMINALIZATION OF  
 MARIJUANA USE HAS MANAGED TO ASSOCIATE A POPULAR PRODUCT WITH THE  
 OTHER ILLEGAL AND VERY DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE MINDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE.  
 IN ADDITION, SUCH LAWS MAKE EDUCATION ABOUT THE DANGERS OF THE  
 ADDICTING DRUGS IMPOSSIBLE. A PERSON WHO TALKS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF  
 MARIJUANA WILL NOT BE BELIEVED WHEN HE SPEAKS ABOUT OTHER DRUGS. A  
 COMPARISON OF THE RELATIVE HARMFULNESS OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA, A  
 SUBJECT WHICH MOST SCIENTISTS HESITATE TO DISCUSS, SHOULD BE MADE.  
 IT IS NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE YOUNG IN THE  
 INTEGRITY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, AS LONG AS  
 THE MAJORITY OF VOTERS BELIEVE THAT MARIJUANA IS VASTLY MORE  
 DANGEROUS THAN ALCOHOL, NO RATIONAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WILL BE  
 POSSIBLE.

42534 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HALLAM, AUDREY G.; MURPHY, ELINOR C.; BURKE, THOMAS; ELY,

PETER J.; FANE, DAVID T; WALTERS, JOHN.  
 TITLE: REPORT ON A DRUG SURVEY, 1967.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION (BEDFORD).  
 SOURCEID: 64(2):257-271, 1969.

A SURVEY WAS TAKEN OF DRUG USERS AND DRUG OFFENDERS IN THE MIDDLESEX SECTION OF LONDON IN 1967. OF 188 DRUG OFFENDERS APPEARING BEFORE THE MIDDLESEX COURTS, ABOUT TWO THIRDS WERE UNDER 25. OF 223 PEOPLE IN THE AREA KNOWN TO HAVE MISUSED DRUGS, ABOUT THREE QUARTERS WERE UNDER 21. MALE DRUG OFFENDERS EXCEEDED FEMALES 6 TO 1. THE MAJORITY OF THE DRUG OFFENDERS HAD CONVICTIONS FOR VARIOUS OTHER OFFENSES. MOST DRUG USERS AND OFFENDERS WERE SINGLE. WEST INDIANS CONVICTED IN THE MIDDLESEX AREA WERE USUALLY CANNABIS USERS. STRIKING DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCING PRACTICE WITH REGARD TO DRUG OFFENDERS WERE NOTED BETWEEN THE COURTS OF THE AREA. THE MOST COMMONLY MISUSED DRUGS WERE ORAL AMPHETAMINES, CANNABIS, HEROIN, MORPHINE AND METHEDRINE. NEARLY 25% OF THE ADMITTED HEROIN USERS DID NOT ADMIT TO THE USE OF ORAL AMPHETAMINES OR CANNABIS; 74% OF THE CONFESSED ORAL AMPHETAMINE USERS HAD NOT USED HEROIN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42649 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
 TITLE: CLOSE-UP OF A CRIME PSYCHIATRIST.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL WORLD NEWS.  
 SOURCEID: 10(9):627, 1969.

DR. JAMES A. BRUSSEL, THE FAMOUS CRIMINAL PSYCHIATRIST, EMPHASIZES THAT PSYCHIATRY AND CRIMINOLOGY GO TOGETHER. A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF HIS THEORIES ABOUT GEORGE METESKY, THE MAD BUMBER, AND ALBERT DESALVO, THE BOSTON STRANGLER, IS PRESENTED. SUGGESTIONS ON HOW A PHYSICIAN WHO IS NOT A PSYCHIATRIST MIGHT COUNSEL A PATIENT WITH A PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM ARE PRESENTED. IT IS ALSO IMPLIED THAT IN ORDER TO DECREASE CRIME, THE CRIMINAL MUST BE STUDIED, NOT PUT AWAY IN AN INSTITUTION AND FORGOTTEN.

42689 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LAST, GUNTHER.  
 TITLE: THE COMMITMENT OF OLIGOPHRENIC AND PSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINALS TO PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS.  
 TITLE: ZUR UNTERBRINGUNG VON OLIGOPHRENIEN UND PSYCHOPATHISCHEN KRIMINELLEN IN PSYCHIATRISCHEN KRANKENANSTALTEN.  
 SOURCE: HIPPOKRATES (STUTTGART).  
 SOURCEID: 40(23):924-928, 1969.

THE COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND PSYCHOTIC CRIMINALS TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION IS CONSIDERED. IN THE DISCUSSION OF CRIMINALITY IN CONNECTION WITH MENTAL DISEASE, IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THIS TYPE OF CRIMINAL IS NOT EVIL BUT THAT HE IS UNSTABLE. THE CRIMINALS COMMITTED TO A PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE ARE PREDOMINANTLY PEOPLE WITH OLIGOPHRENIA OR SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE CRIMINAL COUNT HAS INCREASED ABOUT SIX-FOLD SINCE 1967 IN GERMANY, AND THESE ARE MOSTLY JUVENILES. ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTES TODAY IS THE UNAVOIDABLE PROXIMITY OF HARMLESS MENTAL PATIENTS AND CRIMINALS. THE LATTER DO NOT ACCEPT THEIR MENTAL DIAGNOSIS AND CONSIDER THEMSELVES UNJUSTLY TREATED, AND THUS PLACE AN ADDITIONAL BURDEN ON THE PERSONNEL OF THE INSTITUTION. SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THESE CRIMINALS ARE THAT THEY HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THEIR PARENTS (OR ARE ILLEGITIMATE) AND HAVE NOT HAD THE ADVANTAGES OF A NORMAL UPBRINGING. THERAPY FOR THESE PATIENTS IS DISCUSSED. 15 REFERENCES.

42791 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BRILL, HENRY.  
 TITLE: DRUGS AND AGGRESSION.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL COUNTERPOINT.  
 SOURCEID: 1(6):33-35, 38, 66, 1969.

THE RIFT BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY IS CITED AS A SERIOUS BARRIER TO DEVELOPMENT IN BOTH FIELDS. THE FAILURE OF

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH TO STUDY THE ROLE OF DRUGS IN THE CONTROL OF PATHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION IS DISCUSSED. ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION ARE WIDELY INVESTIGATED EMOTIONS, BUT ANGER AND HOSTILITY ARE VIRTUALLY UNEXPLORED, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE OF EQUAL, IF NOT MORE, IMPORTANCE. THIS TYPE OF AGGRESSION ACCOUNTS FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF CRIME IN THE STREETS, AND RESEARCH INTO THIS FIELD WOULD HOLD GREAT PROMISE FOR BOTH THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY. 15 REFERENCES.

42799 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MINCKLER, LEON S.  
 TITLE: CHROMOSOMES OF CRIMINALS.  
 SOURCE: SCIENCE.  
 SOURCEID: 163(3872):1145, 1969.

SOME LAWYERS AND JURIES TEND TO EXCUSE MEN WITH AN XYY CHROMOSOMAL ARRANGEMENT AS NOT BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMINAL ACTS. IF IT IS ESTABLISHED THAT GENES CAN PREDISPOSE ONE TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, WOULD ONLY BEHAVIOR ATTRIBUTABLE TO ENVIRONMENT BE CONSIDERED AS LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE ACTS? LAWYERS AND "FREE WILL" PHILOSOPHERS CANNOT ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS POSED BY THIS PROBLEM.

42894 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
 TITLE: VIOLENCE ON T.V. (EDITORIAL).  
 SOURCE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: NO. 5663:125-126, 1969.

WHETHER VIOLENT SCENES ON TELEVISION STIMULATE VIEWERS TO COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS IS OF GROWING CONCERN. THE FIRST 2 PAPERS OF THE TELEVISION RESEARCH COMMITTEE HAVE SUMMARIZED KNOWN EFFECTS OF TELEVISION ON VIEWERS, STATING: PORTRAYAL OF REALISTIC AGGRESSION HAS A MORE FRIGHTENING EFFECT ON CHILDREN THAN STYLIZED AGGRESSION; AGGRESSIVE CHILDREN SEEK AGGRESSIVE PROGRAMS; TELEVISION MAY PROVIDE A MODEL, SUGGEST TECHNIQUES OF VIOLENCE, OR REINFORCE PRE-EXISTING NEED TO EXPRESS AGGRESSION. LITTLE IS YET KNOWN ABOUT LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF REPEATED EXPOSURE TO TELEVISION VIOLENCE, BUT CERTAIN PERSONALITIES, SUCH AS IMMATURE OR INSECURE INDIVIDUALS, AND DELINQUENTS WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN CORPORATE VIOLENCE, ARE MORE VULNERABLE TO THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION THAN OTHERS. TELEVISION GIVES A SENSE OF COMPETENCE AND DIRECTION TO INDIVIDUALS OF LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND HIGH EXPECTATIONS. IN READINESS TO FIND SCAPEGOATS FOR SOCIAL ILLS, TOO LITTLE ATTENTION MAY BE PAID TO THE POSITIVE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TELEVISION. 5 REFERENCES.

42918 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BARTHOLOMEW, ALLEN A.; SUTHERLAND, G.  
 TITLE: ALCOHOLISM, DRUG DEPENDENCY AND SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).  
 SOURCEID: 2(9):440-443, 1969.

A SELECTED SAMPLE OF 143 PRISONERS WAS INVESTIGATED FOR THE PRESENCE OF SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES. THE THEORY BEING INVESTIGATED WAS THAT WHILE TALLNESS AND A DEGREE OF MENTAL RETARDATION MIGHT BE CORRELATES OF THE 47,XYY CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION, THE MOST MEANINGFUL CORRELATION MIGHT BE THAT OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY, AS EVIDENCED BY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OR DRUG DEPENDENCY. THIS INVESTIGATION YIELDED NEGATIVE RESULTS, IN THAT THE INCIDENCE OF ABNORMAL SEX CHROMOSOME FINDINGS IN A CRIMINAL POPULATION WAS ON THE ORDER OF 5%, WITH A SLIGHTLY HIGHER FIGURE IN THE CASE OF ALCOHOLICS WHO ARE SERIOUS OFFENDERS. ANOTHER INTERESTING RESULT WAS THAT THE PRISONERS FOUND TO BE XYY WERE BY NO MEANS THE MOST SEVERE PSYCHOPATHS ONE SEES IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE. THE SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED MAY CORRELATE WITH PERSONALITY DIFFICULTIES AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS BUT CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A CAUSAL FACTOR IN EITHER CRIMINALITY OR ALCOHOLISM. HOWEVER, IT IS LIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE AN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES IN A POPULATION OF ALCOHOLICS. 18 REFERENCES.

42919 \$03  
AUTHORS: COWLING, D. C.; RIGO, S.; MARTIN, F. I. R.  
TITLE: THE "YY SYNDROME".  
SOURCE: MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).  
SOURCEID: 219:443-446, 1969.

A SUBJECT WITH XYY SYNDROME BUT WITHOUT A RECORD OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS DESCRIBED IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THE ARGUMENT THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS NOT ALWAYS FOUND IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALY. THE PATIENT WAS ALMOST 6.5 FEET TALL, SOMEWHAT OBESE AND HAD VARICOSE VEINS OF SEVERE NATURE. AN OPERATION FOR HIS VARICOSITY CAUSED HIM MUCH ANXIETY AND DISTURBED HIS SLEEP PATTERN, AND HE WAS REFERRED TO A PSYCHIATRIST. AN INTELLIGENCE TEST REVEALED AN IQ OF 95. HE SHOWED AVERAGE VERBAL AND INTELLIGENCE PERFORMANCE. VARIOUS CHROMOSOMAL STUDIES ON CRIMINAL POPULATIONS ARE REVIEWED. A BETTER AND BROADER INDEX OF CRIMINAL TENDENCIES MIGHT BE "EXAGGERATED MASculINITY" ARISING FROM GENETIC, ENVIRONMENTAL OR HORMONAL ORIGINS. 20 REFERENCES.

42946 \$03  
AUTHORS: KOLLER, K. M.; CASTANOS, J. N.  
TITLE: PARENTAL DEPRIVATION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN PRISON POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).  
SOURCEID: 1117:858-861, 1969.

THREE GROUPS OF PRISONERS WERE EXAMINED IN 2 JAILS: SHORT-TERM MALE PRISONERS, LONG-TERM MALE PRISONERS, AND SHORT-TERM FEMALE PRISONERS. EACH OF THE GROUPS OF MALE PRISONERS DISCLOSED A 12% INCIDENCE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, THE FEMALE PRISONERS, 36%. STATISTICAL COMPARISONS BETWEEN THOSE PRISONERS WITH A HISTORY OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND THOSE WITH NO SUCH HISTORY REVEALED THAT THE PRISONERS WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE HAD HAD A GREATER DEGREE OF PARENTAL DEPRIVATION, THAT THIS LOSS CONCERNED BOTH PARENTS FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, AND THAT THE ENVIRONMENT SUBSEQUENT TO THIS LOSS WAS OF NO APPARENT RELEVANCE. THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THESE SUICIDE - PRONE INDIVIDUALS APPEARS TO BE DISTINCTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THEIR CLOSELY MATCHED FELLOWS WITH NO SUCH HISTORY. CERTAIN THEORETICAL ISSUES IN RELATION TO THE ETIOLOGY OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN GENERAL ARE DISCUSSED, AND SOME COMPARISONS ARE MADE WITH A PSYCHIATRIC GROUP ATTENDING A GENERAL HOSPITAL UNIT TO HIGHLIGHT THE FINDINGS. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42989 \$03  
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE: MENTAL COMPETENCE TO STAND TRIAL: REFUSAL OF PRETRIAL PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION UPHeld.  
SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
SOURCEID: 22(11):58, 1969.

THE VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS HAS DENIED A MAN ACCUSED OF ROBBERY THE RIGHT TO A PRETRIAL PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION ON THE BASIS OF A PSYCHIATRIST'S LETTER (DATED 9 YEARS PREVIOUSLY) AND THE TESTIMONY OF THE DEFENDANT'S MOTHER. THE PSYCHIATRIST STATED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WAS PSYCHOPATHIC BUT NOT COMMITTABLE ON THE GROUNDS OF PSYCHOSIS OR MENTAL RETARDATION. THE MOTHER DESCRIBED HER SON'S PROBLEM AS ONE OF LACK OF EDUCATION AND FELT THAT HE COULD DISTINGUISH RIGHT FROM WRONG.

43055 \$03  
AUTHORS: BARTHOLOMEW, ALLEN A.  
TITLE: THE "YY SYNDROME".  
SOURCE: MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).  
SOURCEID: 2112:617, 1969.

THE XYY SYNDROME HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN NON-CRIMINAL, AS WELL AS



IN CRIMINAL, SUBJECTS. IT IS THE MENTAL ABNORMALITY ITSELF, AND NOT THE GENETIC STRUCTURE, THAT MUST BE THE CRITICAL FACTOR IN DETERMINING LEGAL INSANITY OR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY. THERE IS A CORRELATION WITH THE INCIDENCE OF AN EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME WITH PSY OF INSANITY. SUCH A CHROMOSOMAL CONSTITUTION MAY BE A FOUNDATION FOR LEGAL DEFENCE IN TERMS OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.

43151 \$03  
AUTHORS: WALTERS, R. E.; JACKSON, GEORGE W.  
TITLE: THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER IN ARKANSAS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE ARKANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY.  
SOURCEID: 65(12):474-476, 1969.

THE FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMS FOR TREATING MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN ARKANSAS WHICH PRODUCED A CHANGE IN THEIR BEHAVIOR PATTERNS ARE: FOCUSING UPON THE PRIMAL ISSUE OF SURVIVAL BY REQUIRING TOKENS TO BE EARNED FOR MEALS IS A FORCIBLE STIMULUS TO PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIORS. ELIMINATING ALL AVENUES OF DEFENSIVE ESCAPE FOR PATIENTS AND STAFF ALIKE, BY IDENTIFYING AND RESOLVING ALL ISSUES WITHIN THE GROUP, IS LIKE A CONTINUOUS PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC MARATHON. EACH PERSON MUST FIND SUCCESSFUL ALTERNATIVES TO EMOTIONAL SUBTERFUGE AND VIOLENCE. OFFERING THE OFFENDER A VARIETY OF FACTUAL DISCOVERIES ABOUT HIMSELF AND HIS SOCIETY AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS FUTURE OPENS UP A WIDER RANGE OF BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS, AN IMAGE OF HIMSELF FREE FROM THE THREATENING RESTRICTIONS THAT LED TO CRIME AS A MEANS OF BREAKING THE FRUSTRATION.

43462 \$03  
AUTHORS: DRIVER, RICHARD J.  
TITLE: THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER.  
SOURCE: QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL.  
SOURCEID: 30A(1):165-172, 1969.

FOLLOWING THE 1966 DECISIONS OF THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL FOR NORTH CAROLINA AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THAT AN ALCOHOLIC COULD NOT BE CRIMINALLY CHARGED WITH PUBLIC INTOXICATION, IT WAS ANTICIPATED THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT WOULD MAKE A SIMILAR RULING, THUS PROHIBITING THE PRACTICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. BUT IN 1966 IN SIMILAR CASES, THE SUPREME COURT DENIED CERTIORARI IN A CASE IN CALIFORNIA ON PROCEDURAL GROUNDS AND IN A TEXAS CASE, REFUSED TO FIND THE STATE PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS STATUTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THE ARGUMENT IN THE TEXAS CASE WAS THAT JAILING OF AN ALCOHOLIC FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION WAS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT PROHIBITED BY THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION WHICH WAS APPLICABLE TO THE STATES UNDER THE "DUE PROCESS" CLAUSE OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. HOWEVER, THE SUPREME COURT DID NOT ISSUE A MAJORITY OPINION. FOUR JUDGES HELD THE OPINION THAT A SHORT JAIL TERM IS PREFERABLE TO AN INDEFINITE THERAPEUTIC CIVIL COMMITMENT, SINCE NO EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM IS KNOWN AND TREATMENT FACILITIES ARE LACKING. FOUR JUDGES DISSENTED FROM THE COURT'S RULING, AND ONE JUDGE AFFIRMED THE CONVICTION BUT DISAGREED WITH THE AFOREMENTIONED OPINION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF A CASE WITH A SUBSTANTIAL AND ADEQUATE RECORD WERE PRESENTED TO THE COURT, A MAJORITY WOULD RULE THAT CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT OF PUBLICLY INTOXICATED ALCOHOLICS VIOLATES THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. 28 REFERENCES. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

43474 \$03  
AUTHORS: ZIELINSKI, JERZY.  
TITLE: THE ANTIALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN IN POLAND.  
SOURCE: QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL.  
SOURCEID: 30A(1):173-177, 1969.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN POLAND INCREASED FROM 1.5 LITERS OF ETHANOL PER CAPITA IN 1938 TO 4.1 IN 1965. EXCESSIVE DRINKERS TOTAL ABOUT 1.5 MILLION, OF WHOM 400,000 ARE ALCOHOLICS. THE POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM DIRECTS AN ANTIALCOHOLISM CAMPAIGN THROUGH RESEARCH, NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND TREATMENT. THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE CAMPAIGN IS A LAW OF

DECEMBER 1959 WHICH REGULATES THE SALE AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND AUTHORIZES LOCAL COUNCILS TO RESTRICT OR PROHIBIT SALE OF BEVERAGES CONTAINING OVER 4.5%ALCOHOL. A PERSON CONVICTED OF DRIVING WITH A BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF 0.02 TO 0.05% IS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT AND AT A BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL OF 0.05% AND OVER IS IMPRISONED FOR 2 YEARS OR FINED; 25,000 PERSONS ARE CONVICTED ANNUALLY. VOLUNTARY OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM IS AVAILABLE FROM DISPENSARIES IN EACH DISTRICT. COMPULSORY INPATIENT TREATMENT CAN BE IMPOSED. SOBERING-UP CLINICS ARE BEING ESTABLISHED IN ALL TOWNS AND CITIES OF OVER 100,000 RESIDENTS. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

43559 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KNIGHT, JAMES A.  
 TITLE: CONSCIENCE AND GUILT.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1969. 189 P. \$5.95.

CONSCIENCE REPRESENTS INNER CONTROL AND IS DEVELOPED THROUGH THE PARENTAL INFLUENCES OF PUNISHMENT AND REWARD. A HEALTHY CONSCIENCE MONITORS BEHAVIOR TO ADJUST TO AUTHORITY WITHOUT INHIBITING CREATIVITY. AN UNDERDEVELOPED CONSCIENCE CAN LEAD TO CRIMINALITY. EFFECTIVE REHABILITATIVE MEASURES EMPHASIZE THERAPY OVER PUNISHMENT. A LAWBREAKER CANNOT ALWAYS BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CRIME. EMOTIONAL DISORDERS OFTEN INHIBIT LEVELS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO CONSCIENCE. FOUR WAYS OF ALTERING AN INDIVIDUAL'S CONSCIENCE ARE COERCION, EXHORTATION, THERAPY, AND REALIZATION. CONSCIENCE LIVES IN CONFLICT WITH THE HIDDEN IMPULSES OF MAN. THIS CONFLICT CAUSES SOME INDIVIDUALS TO SUFFER FROM ALIENATION, DISCONTENT, AND GUILT. THEIR CURE MUST COME FROM A REALIZATION OF THEIR WORTH TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS, AND THAT LIFE CAN BE MEANINGFUL. A CHIEF DIFFICULTY IN THE FORMATION OF CONSCIENCE LIES IN THE INCAPACITY TO EFFECT A LASTING IDENTIFICATION AND INTERNALIZATION OF VALUES OF SIGNIFICANT PERSONS. INCOMPLETE MORAL TRAINING IN THE HOME AND COMMUNITY WILL CREATE A DEFECTIVE INDIVIDUAL, BUT HE CAN DEVELOP THROUGH THE HELP OF A BENEVOLENT AUTHORITY FIGURE. THREE SIGNIFICANT AREAS WHICH ARE EXPLORED IN THE SEARCH FOR IDENTITY ARE RELIGION, SEX, AND SOCIAL IDEALISM. CREATING HARMONY BETWEEN THE MORES OF SOCIETY AND AN INDIVIDUAL'S VALUE SYSTEM WILL EFFECT A HEALTHY CONSCIENCE AND ALLOW ONE TO ACCEPT OR OVERCOME ANY INHIBITING GUILT.

43561 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KNIGHT, JAMES A.  
 TITLE: CHOICE AND RESPONSIBILITY.  
 SOURCE: IN: KNIGHT, J., CONSCIENCE AND GUILT.  
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1969. 189 P. (P. 21-45).

THE ISSUE OF FREE WILL VERSUS DETERMINISM HAS NOT BEEN RESOLVED. PSYCHIANALYSIS AS A THEORETICAL SYSTEM SUPPORTS DETERMINISM. THE LEGAL SYSTEM CONSIDERS THE BEHAVIOR OF THE JUVENILE OR PSYCHOTIC AS BEING DETERMINED BY CIRCUMSTANCE; HOWEVER, THE SANE ADULT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS BEHAVIOR. SOCIETY NEEDS A CONCEPT OF RESPONSIBLE FREEDOM. AN INDIVIDUAL MUST ACCEPT AUTHORITY WITHOUT BEING ENSLAVED BY IT. THERE SHOULD BE AN ABSOLUTE DISTINCTION BETWEEN WHO IS AND WHO IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR A CRIME. ALL HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS DISTRIBUTED UPON AN INFINITE SPECTRUM OF FINE GRADATION, AND A LEGAL SPECTRUM OF A GRADUATED SCALE OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO CORRESPOND TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REALITY OF HUMAN BEINGS. AN EFFECTIVE REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT CONSISTS OF FIRST USING ADVERSIVE CONTROLS TO REDUCE MISBEHAVIOR AND THEN BUILDING A TREATMENT PLAN AROUND POSITIVE CONTROLS TO TEACH SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR. THE PRISONER REHABILITATION ACT OF 1965 PROVIDES AUTHORITY FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO COMMIT PRISONERS TO HALFWAY HOUSES, ALLOW FOR BRIEF PERIODS OF EMERGENCY HOME LEAVE, AND PERMIT THEM TO WORK IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT WHILE CONTINUING AS INMATES. THREE MAJOR TASKS OF CRIMINAL REHABILITATION ARE PREVENTION, HUMANIZING THE CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES, AND BRINGING THE PRISON AND MENTAL HOSPITAL INTO THE COMMUNITY. 21 REFERENCES.

43738 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GREGER, J.; MOFFMEYER, O.  
 TRTITLE: /KILLING OF THEIR OWN CHILDREN BY SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS./  
 TITLE: TOTUNG EIGENER KINDER DURCH SCHIZOPHRENE MUTTER.  
 SOURCE: PSYCHIATRIA CLINICA.  
 SOURCEID: 2(1):14-24, 1969.

ON THE BASIS OF 3 CASE HISTORIES, THE PROBLEM OF INFANTICIDE BY SCHIZOPHRENIC MOTHERS IS DISCUSSED WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO MOTIVATION. DIVERSE MOTIVES, IN EACH CASE PSYCHOTICALLY CONDITIONED BY THE SAME BASIC ILLNESS, CAN GIVE RISE TO SUCH ACTS. THE PHENOMENA OF "TAKING THE CHILD WITH HER" WHEN COMMITTING SUICIDE, OF CATATONIC MURDER, AND OF PASSIVE KILLING ARE DESCRIBED. OTHER TYPES OF MOTIVES ARE ALSO REFERRED TO ON THE BASIS OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE. 12 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

43828 \$03  
 AUTHORS: O'CONNOR, GARRETT.  
 TITLE: AN RX TO CURE CIVIL DISORDER.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL WORLD NEWS.  
 SOURCEID: 10(14):19-20, 25, 1969.

THERE IS THE FEELING AMONG MOST NEGROES, REINFORCED BY THE BEHAVIOR OF WHITE GOVERNMENT, THAT THE ONLY WAY TO GET CHANGES MADE IN LAW AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IS BY THE USE OF VIOLENCE. THE FEARFUL ATTITUDE OF LOW CLASS WHITES TOWARD NEGRO ADVANCEMENT IS ATTRIBUTED TO A "KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES" PHENOMENON. THE MIDDLE CLASS WHITE IS CATEGORIZED AS AN IGNORER OF THE PROBLEM OR AS AN INEFFECTIVE RADICAL. THE VALUE OF USING COMMON PSYCHOLOGY IS DISCUSSED IN DEALING WITH THE IMPATIENCE OF THE NEGRO AND THE FEAR OF THE WHITE. ACTION MUST BE TAKEN TO SHOW THE NEGRO THAT SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE, BUT IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THESE ACTIONS ARE SEEN AS MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO BOTH THE WHITE AND NEGRO COMMUNITY.

43902 \$03  
 AUTHORS: KANSAS CITY TIMES.  
 TITLE: A NEW MISSOURI APPROACH TO THE AGONY OF CHILD ABUSE.  
 SOURCE: MISSOURI MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 67(1):56, 1970.

THIS REPRINT OF AN EDITORIAL APPEARING IN THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, OCT. 20, 1969, CONCERNS THE NEW (1969) MISSOURI LAW ON CHILD ABUSE. THE NEW LAW CONTAINS A MANDATORY REPORTING PROVISION REQUIRING ANYONE DEALING WITH CHILDREN FOR FINANCIAL REMUNERATION (DOCTORS, NURSES, TEACHERS, BABY-SITTERS) TO REPORT TO JUVENILE OR WELFARE AUTHORITIES ANY SUSPECTED CASE OF ABUSE. FAILURE TO REPORT CAN BRING A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR IN PRISON AND A \$1000 FINE. LIABILITY PROTECTION FROM ERROR FOR THOSE WHO REPORT AND FOR PARENTS REPORTED IS INCLUDED. A CENTRAL RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM FOR THE STATE WILL PREVENT REPEATING OFFENDERS FROM ESCAPING DETECTION.

43905 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SCOTT, P. D.  
 TITLE: CRIME AND DELIQUENCY.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: NO. 5641:424-426, 1969.

A WORKING METHOD FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS (CRIMINALS AND DELINQUENTS) IS DISCUSSED. PRIMARY OR COEXISTING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER MUST BE EXAMINED. SCHIZOPHRENIA AND EPILEPSY ARE FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED TOO READILY; THEY ARE BOTH VERY RARE IN OFFENDERS. ALSO, REACTIVE DEPRESSION IS DIAGNOSED TOO OFTEN. BY REALIZATION THAT THE OFFENDER MAY SUFFER FROM CHRONIC DISAPPOINTMENT, DISILLUSIONMENT, OR DISCOURAGEMENT, A PRESCRIPTION IS POSSIBLE WHICH IS MORE SUITABLE TO HELPING THE INDIVIDUAL COPE WITH HIS REAL LIFE SITUATION. MENTAL DEFICIENCY OR SUBNORMALITY IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE TERM AS WELL AS A DIAGNOSIS AND DOES NOT DEPEND ONLY ON INTELLIGENCE. THE KENT ORAL TEST IS IDEAL BECAUSE MANY OFFENDERS ARE RESISTANT, AFRAID OF FAILURE OR POORLY MOTIVATED, MAKING FORMAL INTELLIGENCE TESTS UNRELIABLE.

OTHER PERSONALITY TRAITS DISCUSSED WITH RESPECT TO CRIME ARE PARANOID STATES AND OBSESSIVE FEATURES. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OFFENDERS HAVE NO PSYCHIATRIC ABNORMALITIES. IN PRISONS AND REMAND HOMES THE PROPORTION OF PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS IS ABOUT 15-20%. THE OFFENDER'S VIEW OF HIMSELF IS IMPORTANT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT MUCH OF THE INEFFECTIVE, NONADAPTIVE CRIME IS BASICALLY DISPLACEMENT OF PENT-UP FRUSTRATIONS AND FORCED TERMINATION OF INTOLERABLE TENSION. INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES ARE APPROPRIATE FOR OFFENDERS WITH GOOD PERSONALITIES, WHO WANT HELP WITH THEIR CIRCUMSCRIBED CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE PROBLEMS AND WITH THE Milder PERSONALITY DISORDERS. 1 REFERENCE.

43983 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HADDEN, SAMUEL B.  
 TITLE: REHABILITATION OF THE SEXUAL DELINQUENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HOMOSEXUALLY ORIENTED.  
 SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 72(3):49-51, 1969.

GROUP THERAPY IS AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE SEXUAL DELINQUENT. A HOMOGENOUS GROUP CONSISTING OF PATIENTS WITH SIMILAR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, SUCH AS HOMOSEXUALS, PAEDOPHILES, OR EXHIBITIONISTS, IS PREFERABLE IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND REJECTION OF MEMBERS WITHIN THE GROUP. WHEN INTEGRATED WITH THOSE HAVING SIMILAR PROBLEMS, THEY CAN INITIALLY EXPRESS THEIR HOSTILITY TO SOCIETY UNTIL THEY REALIZE THAT SOCIETY HAS A RIGHT TO DISAPPROVE. THIS RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF SOCIETY TO REJECT THEIR BEHAVIOR IS REACHED AS THEY REALIZE THAT THE THERAPIST AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNITY HAS DEDICATED HIS EFFORTS TO BRINGING THEM BACK INTO THE MAINSTREAM AS ACCEPTABLE MEMBERS. WHEN THEY LEARN THAT THE COMPULSIVE ASPECTS OF THEIR PROBLEMS ARE RELATED TO EARLIER EXPERIENCE BEYOND THEIR CONTROL, THE PASSIVITY, HOSTILITY AND OTHER REACTION PATTERNS ARE MORE EASILY RESOLVED. IN THE REHABILITATION OF SEXUAL DELINQUENTS, THE GROUP MAY BE LIKENED TO A BRIDGE BY WHICH THEY CAN REENTER THE SOCIETY FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ALIENATED. 5 REFERENCES.

44000 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HAYMAN, CHARLES R.; LANZA, CHARLENE; FUENTES, ROBERTO.  
 TITLE: SEXUAL ASSAULT ON WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
 SOURCE: SOUTHERN MEDICAL JOURNAL.  
 SOURCEID: 62(10):1227-1231, 1969.

THE FBI REPORTS THAT VIOLENT CRIME IS INCREASING RAPIDLY IN THE U. S. IN FORCIBLE RAPES ALONE THERE WAS A 46% INCREASE FROM 1960 TO 1967. CERTAIN DETAILS OF THE HISTORY AND EXAMINATION OF 1,500 VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ARE PRESENTED. INJURIES, PREGNANCY AND A LOW INCIDENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASE WERE ACCOMPANIMENTS. EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES WERE RELATIVELY FREQUENT. ABOUT 85% OF THE VICTIMS WERE NONWHITE, MUCH HIGHER THAN THEIR REPRESENTATION IN THE POPULATION. AGES RANGED FROM 1 TO 88 YEARS, WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER AT AGE 14. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MORE COMPLETE EVALUATIONS SHOULD BE MADE BY USING RESIDENTS IN GYNECOLOGY AND/OR PEDIATRICS AND IN AREAS REMOVED FROM THE BEDLAM OF EMERGENCY ROOMS WHERE EXAMINATION IS USUALLY BY A HARRIED AND INEXPERIENCED INTERN. A UNIQUE FOLLOWUP SYSTEM IS DESCRIBED. 8 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44041 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
 TITLE: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCE: BULLETIN DE MEDECINE LEGALE ET DE TOXICOLOGIE MEDICALE (LYONS, FRANCE).  
 SOURCEID: 12(4):165-168, 1969.

DRUG CONTROL, PREVENTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND TREATMENT OF ADDICTION WERE THE SUBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE. M. A. LANDE, WHO DISCUSSED THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

ASPECTS OF THE TRAFFIC IN DRUGS, INSISTED ON THE NECESSITY FOR STRICT LEGISLATIVE MEASURES, BUT THE MAIN PROBLEMS ARE DUE TO SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS. SOME OF THE SPEAKERS DISCUSSED PLANS AND INVESTIGATIONS DESIGNED TO AID THE DRUG ADDICT. THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO DRUG ABUSE (PROSTITUTION, DELINQUENCY, SUICIDES, AND ACCIDENTS) WERE BROUGHT UP. A GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION, INCLUDING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH (PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND FAMILIAL) WAS REVIEWED BY BEAR AND PIERCE. THE THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCE WITH METHADONE WAS PRESENTED BY DOLE. GREAT BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS WITH TOXICOMANIA AND THE PROBLEM CONCERNED WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE PART OF THE PROGRAM. THE PERSPECTIVES OF RESEARCH WERE PRESENTED BY M. SYDNEY COHEN OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH.

44133 \$03  
 AUTHORS: LANG-HINRICHSSEN, DIETRICH.  
 TITLE: /INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND (CRIMINAL) POLICE TECHNIQUE./  
 TITLE: PERSONLICHKEITSRECHTE UND (KRIMINAL) POLIZEILICHE TECHNIK.  
 SOURCE: POLIZEI (COLOGNE).  
 SOURCEID: 61(3):84-88, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AS OF 13 AUGUST 1968 ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE USE OF ACOUSTICAL, OPTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVICES IN THE DETECTION OF CRIMINAL ACTS. USE OF THESE DEVICES APPEARS TO CREATE A CONFLICT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF THE INVIOABILITY OF THE HOME. 48 REFERENCES.

44388 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BRUMBERG, WALTER.  
 TITLE: PSYCHIATRISTS IN COURT: THE PSYCHIATRIST'S VIEW.  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.  
 SOURCEID: 125(10):1343-1347, 1969.

PROBLEMS FACED BY PSYCHIATRISTS TESTIFYING IN COURTS OF LAW ARE DISCUSSED. PSYCHIATRISTS ARE UNEASY IN CONTRIBUTING PSYCHIATRIC KNOWLEDGE UNDER THE RESTRICTIONS OF LEGAL PROCEDURES, OFTEN BECAUSE CROSS-EXAMINERS QUESTION THE PSYCHIATRIST'S AUTHORITY IN MEDICAL MATTERS. ONE OF THE MAJOR CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN LAW AND PSYCHIATRY IS THE DIFFERENCE IN THE UNDERLYING PHILOSOPHIES: THE LAWYER MUST FIND BLAME AND SUBSEQUENT PUNISHMENT FOR THE CRIMINAL WHILE THE PSYCHIATRIST WISHES TO HELP HIM. ANOTHER DIFFERENCE IS IN THE LOGIC EMPLOYED BY EACH DISCIPLINE: IN THE LEGAL SETTING IT IS MAINLY DEDUCTIVE, WHILE IN THE MEDICAL SETTING IT IS MAINLY INDUCTIVE. THE LAWYER IS ENTITLED TO ATTACK CREDIBILITY DIRECTLY OR THROUGH STRATAGEMS AND EVEN TRICKS, WHICH MAY CAUSE TENSION AND ANXIETY IN THE PSYCHIATRIST. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CROSS-EXAMINATION SHOULD FOCUS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE CASE AND NOT ON THE PERSONALITY, FINANCES, TRAINING, OR PREDILECTIONS OF THE EXPERT WITNESS. ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR PSYCHIATRISTS IS PRESENTED BY THE INSANITY DEFENSE, IN WHICH HE IS ASKED TO JUDGE WHETHER AN ACCUSED KNOWS THE "WRONGNESS OR RIGHTNESS" OF HIS ACT. THE PSYCHIATRIST HAS NO SPECIAL COMPETENCE FOR ESTIMATING THE ETHICAL KNOWLEDGE IN HIS PATIENT. 6 REFERENCES.

44389 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GOLDSTEIN, ABRAHAM S.  
 TITLE: PSYCHIATRISTS IN COURT: SOME PERSPECTIVES ON THE INSANITY DEFENSE.  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.  
 SOURCEID: 125(10):1348-1351, 1969.

THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN COURTS OF LAW IS DISCUSSED. TOO MUCH EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE INSANITY DEFENSE AND THE WORDS OF THE VARIOUS LEGAL TESTS OF INSANITY. BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT REVOLUTION IN LEGAL SERVICES, IN WHICH COUNSEL IS PROVIDED FROM THE BEGINNING FOR INDIGENT PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME, OTHER ISSUES CONCERNING MENTAL DISORDER WILL BE RAISED. THE INSANITY DEFENSE IS VERY RARE: MOST MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS EITHER PLEAD GUILTY AND GO TO PRISON, OR ARE DIVERTED TO SOME NONCRIMINAL DISPOSITION. PERHAPS A



CHOICE SHOULD BE MADE AT THE OUTSET BETWEEN A CRIMINAL CHARGE AND THE PURSUIT OF NONCRIMINAL ALTERNATIVES PROVIDED BY MEDICAL OR SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE INSANITY DEFENSE IS THAT OF INDETERMINATE COMMITMENT: CRIMINALS WOULD RATHER PLEAD GUILTY THAN INVOKE THE INSANITY DEFENSE, BECAUSE THEY PREFER A SENTENCE WITH SOME UPPER LIMIT AND A POSSIBILITY OF PAROLE. 3 REFERENCES.

44392 \$03  
AUTHORS: GROSZ, HANUS J.; STERN, HERBERT; FELDMAN, EDWARD.  
TITLE: A STUDY OF DELINQUENT GIRLS WHO PARTICIPATED IN AND WHO ABSTAINED FROM PARTICIPATING IN A RIOT.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.  
SOURCEID: 125(10):1370-1379, 1969.

FOLLOWING A RIOT AT AN INDIANA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE, DATA WERE COLLECTED ON 25 GIRLS WHO PARTICIPATED IN AND 54 WHO ABSTAINED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE RIOT. THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE 2 GROUPS WERE FOUND: COMPARED TO THE NONRIOTERS, THE RIOTERS WERE YOUNGER, THEY MADE THEIR FIRST JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCE AT A YOUNGER AGE, THEY HAD HAD MORE COURT HEARINGS, AND THEIR PAST OFFENSES WERE OF A MORE SERIOUS NATURE. RIOTERS ALSO SEEMED TO BE MORE INTELLIGENT THAN NONRIOTERS. PRIOR TO THE RIOT, THE INSTITUTIONAL STAFF GENERALLY CHARACTERIZED THE NONRIOTERS AS COOPERATIVE, FEARFUL AND CONFORMING TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND THE RIOTERS GENERALLY AS UNCOOPERATIVE, HOSTILE, DEFIANT, AGGRESSIVE, IMPULSIVE, AND VIOLENT. HIGH SCHOOL PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE (HSPQ) PROFILES OBTAINED BEFORE THE RIOT SHOWED THAT THE RIOTERS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE ASSERTIVE, INDEPENDENT, AGGRESSIVE, STUBBORN, HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, AND IMPULSIVE; MORE EXPEDIENT AND MORE PRONE TO EVADE RULES AND FEEL FEWER OBLIGATIONS; MORE UNDISCIPLINED AND MORE GIVEN TO FOLLOW THEIR OWN URGES AND TO BE CARELESS OF PROTOCOL. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE RESPONSES OF THE GIRLS DURING THE RIOT WERE EXTENSIONS OF LONG STANDING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS RATHER THAN MERELY SPONTANEOUS DISPLAYS EVOKED BY RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS OR DETERMINED BY ATTITUDES PRODUCED WITHIN THE INSTITUTION. 18 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44394 \$03  
AUTHORS: MCGARRY, A. L.; BENDT, RICHARD H.  
TITLE: CRIMINAL VS. CIVIL COMMITMENT OF PSYCHOTIC OFFENDERS: A SEVEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP.  
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.  
SOURCEID: 125(10):1387-1394, 1969.

EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PRETRIAL COMMITMENT IN A CRIMINAL STATUS OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS CHARGED WITH A CRIME IS ANTITHERAPEUTIC COMPARED TO THE ALTERNATIVE OF CIVIL COMMITMENT. A 7 YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF 29 PSYCHOTIC OFFENDERS (15 WITH CIVIL COMMITMENT AND 14 WITH CRIMINAL COMMITMENT) SHOWED FEW SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL OFFENSES BY THOSE DISCHARGED FROM CIVIL COMMITMENT. A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IS PROPOSED FOR PSYCHIATRISTS IN NEGOTIATING WITH THE COURTS IN BEHALF OF PATIENTS COMMITTED IN A CRIMINAL STATUS AS WELL AS PSYCHIATRISTS' INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO MODIFY ANTITHERAPEUTIC LEGAL PRACTICES. 3 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44477 \$03  
AUTHORS: SCHWITZGEBEL, ROBERT L.  
TITLE: PRELIMINARY SOCIALIZATION FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY OF BEHAVIOR-DISORDERED ADOLESCENTS.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
SOURCEID: 33(1):71-77, 1969.

A PRELIMINARY SOCIALIZATION TECHNIQUE IS PRESENTED WHICH INCREASES MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY. A PROGRAM OF INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING WAS USED TO OBTAIN DEPENDABLE ATTENDANCE AT PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC SESSIONS. SUBJECTS WERE 21 MALE ADOLESCENT

OFFENDERS, RANGING IN AGE FROM 12 TO 21 YEARS AND AVERAGING 15 MONTHS OF PROBATION. THEY WERE CONTACTED ON STREET CORNERS OR IN AMUSEMENT CENTERS AND ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN TAPE RECORDED NONDIRECTIVE INTERVIEWS IN WHICH THEY COULD EXPRESS OPINIONS ABOUT PARENTS, TEACHERS, POLICE, ETC. SMALL CASH BONUSES WERE SHOWN TO BE EFFECTIVE IN SHAPING DEPENDABLE AND PROMPT ATTENDANCE. USING A VARIABLE SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT, EXTRINSIC REWARDS COULD BE GRADUALLY REDUCED WITHOUT CORRESPONDING DECREMENT IN ATTENDANCE BEHAVIOR. THE RATIONALE FOR USING SUCH A PROCEDURE IS EMPHASIZED. 28 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44563 \$03  
 AUTHORS: FOOKS, B. H.  
 TITLE: SOME EXPERIENCES IN THE USE OF AVERSION THERAPY IN MALE HOMOSEXUALITY, EXHIBITIONISM AND FETISHISM-TRANVESTISM.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: 115(520):339-341, 1969.

THE EXPERIENCES OF 5 YEARS OF TREATING SEXUAL DISORDERS WITH BEHAVIORAL METHODS ARE SUMMARIZED. AVERSION THERAPY WAS USED TO TREAT 16 MALE HOMOSEXUALS, 7 EXHIBITIONISTS, AND 5 FETISHIST - TRANVESTITES. THE CONDITIONED STIMULUS WAS PAINFUL ELECTRIC SHOCK, AND THE UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS WAS 1) TOUCHING THE WOMEN'S CLOTHING THEY WERE DRESSED IN (FETISHIST - TRANVESTITES), 2) EXPOSURE OR VISUALIZATION OF THE EXPOSURE SITUATION (EXHIBITIONIST), AND 3) PICTURES OF MEN (HOMOSEXUALS). AFTER 2 WEEKS, PICTURES OF WOMEN WERE ALSO SHOWN TO THE HOMOSEXUALS, AND IN THE MAINTENANCE PHASE EQUAL NUMBERS OF THE 2 SEXES WERE SHOWN, WITH MUSIC SELECTED BY THE PATIENT BEING PLAYED DURING THE PROJECTION OF WOMEN'S PICTURES. THE CRITERION FOR SUCCESS OF THERAPY FOR THE EXHIBITIONIST AND FETISHIST - TRANVESTITES WAS THE UNREFUTED CLAIM TO HAVE LOST THE DESIRE FOR PERVERSION. FOR HOMOSEXUALS, THE UNREFUTED, AND WHERE POSSIBLE, SUPPORTED CLAIM TO HAVE HETEROSEXUAL CUITUS WAS REQUIRED. THE SUCCESS RATE WAS 60% FOR HOMOSEXUALS, 86% FOR EXHIBITIONISTS, AND 100% FOR FETISHIST - TRANVESTITES. HOMOSEXUALS RATED AS SUCCESSSES REMAINED IN TREATMENT SIGNIFICANTLY LONGER THAN HOMOSEXUALS RATED AS FAILURES. 1 REFERENCE.

44569 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CRAFT, MICHAEL.  
 TITLE: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: 115(518):39-44, 1969.

FOURTEEN FOLLOW-UP STUDIES IN THE WESTERN LITERATURE, DEALING WITH EXTREME PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS IN CRIMINALS, ARE REVIEWED. THE STUDIES WERE BASED ON ADMISSIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND, DENMARK, WALES, AND THE UNITED STATES. RESULTS SHOW AN UNEXPECTEDLY FAVORABLE PROGNOSIS IN TERMS OF CONVICTION, WORK HOLDING, RECOMMITTAL, OR PERHAPS JUST MATURITY. IT WAS CONCLUDED, PARTICULARLY FROM STUDIES OF SUBJECTS DISCHARGED FROM SPECIAL HOSPITALS IN BRITAIN, THAT EVEN AMONG EXTREME EXAMPLES OF PSYCHOPATHY, A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER IMPROVE WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME, OR TREATMENT, OR BOTH. 27 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44580 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BIRCHNELL, JOHN.  
 TITLE: THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY PARENT DEATH.  
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: 42(1):1-12, 1969.

THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY PARENT DEATH ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO: SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; MOURNING AND DEPRESSION; THE OEDIPAL CONFLICT; PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFICATION; AND THE EFFECT ON FAMILIAL EQUILIBRIUM. DISTURBANCES IN THE FAMILIAL EQUILIBRIUM DEPEND UPON: THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN THE LOST PARENT AND THE CHILD; THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PARENT AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS; THE CONTROLLING INFLUENCE EXERTED UPON FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS BY THE PARENT, BY THE CHILD, AND BY OTHER

FAMILY MEMBERS. THE RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH PARENT IN THE REAL WORLD IS REFLECTED BY THE LIBIDINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE INTERNALIZED PARENTAL OBJECT. WHETHER SATISFACTORY DECATHEXIS OF THE LOVED OBJECT TAKES PLACE DEPENDS UPON: THE PREPAREDNESS OF THE CHILD, HIS LEVEL OF MATURITY AND EGO DEVELOPMENT; THE ATTITUDE OF THE REMAINING PARENT OR OTHER ADULTS, THEIR ABILITY TO COMPREHEND THEIR IRRATIONAL ANXIETIES AND HOSTILITIES AND THEIR TOLERANCE OF SUCH EMOTIONS IN THE CHILD; THE DENIAL MECHANISMS OF THE CHILD AND THE PROTECTION DEVICES OF THE REMAINING PARENT; THE OEDIPAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LOST PARENT FOR THE CHILD AND THE EFFECT OF THIS ON HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REMAINING PARENT; AND THE AVAILABILITY AND CONSISTENCY OF A REPLACEMENT PARENT FIGURE. 77 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44591 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DYCK, GEORGE.  
 TITLE: "TALKING THE DOZEN." A GAME OF INSULTS PLAYED IN A GROUP OF ADOLESCENT BOYS.  
 SOURCE: BULLETIN OF THE MENNINGER CLINIC.  
 SOURCEID: 33(2):108-116, 1969.

A GROUP OF 8 DELINQUENT BOYS AGED 15 AND 16 YEARS SEEN IN THERAPY UTILIZED SEVERAL VERBAL GAMES, THE MOST PROMINENT OF WHICH WAS THE DOZENS. THIS GAME WAS ADAPTED FROM A GAME WIDELY PLAYED AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES, WHICH CONSISTS OF TRADING INSULTS IN WHICH THE ULTIMATE INSULT IS AN OBSCENE REMARK ABOUT THE OPPONENT'S MOTHER. THESE BOYS CAME MOSTLY FROM HOMES WHERE THE MOTHER WAS THE DOMINANT FIGURE BUT PROVIDED POOR NURTURING. THIS FAMILY BACKGROUND SET THE STAGE FOR STRONG RESENTMENT TOWARD THE MOTHER, WHICH HAD TO BE REPRESSED BECAUSE OF THE FEAR OF ABANDONMENT PROVOKED BY IT. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE WAS AN UNCERTAIN EXTERNAL RESTRAINT FROM THE FATHER OR FATHER SUBSTITUTE OF THEIR FORBIDDEN SEXUAL WISHES TOWARD MOTHER. PLAYING THE DOZENS DEALT WITH THESE COMPELLING SEXUAL AND AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS TOWARD MOTHER BY DISPLACING THEM ONTO ANOTHER BOY'S MOTHER. THE BOY WHOSE MOTHER WAS NAMED COULD IDENTIFY WITH THE AGGRESSOR. AS INSULTS WERE TRADED BACK AND FORTH, BOTH PLAYERS COULD ACHIEVE A SIMULTANEOUS DISCHARGE OF THEIR HOSTILE AND INCESTUOUS WISHES. AS DREAMS DISGUISED THE WISH FOR THE INDIVIDUAL, SO THE DOZENS DISGUISED THE COMMON WISH OF THE GROUP. TALKING THE DOZENS WAS THE PARTICULAR WAY OF PLAYING OUT SEXUAL AND AGGRESSIVE FEELING WHICH WAS ADAPTED TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS OF THE BOYS AND THE LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THEIR ENVIRONMENT. 11 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

44792 \$03  
 AUTHORS: FIELD, HARRIET.  
 TITLE: EARLY SYMPTOMS AND BEHAVIOR OF MALE SCHIZOPHRENICS, DELINQUENT CHARACTER-DISORDERED INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SUBJECTS.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE.  
 SOURCEID: 148(2):134-146, 1969.

THIS STUDY COMPARES THE PREMORBID SYMPTOMS AND BEHAVIORS OF 30 CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS, 30 RELEASED SCHIZOPHRENICS, 32 DELINQUENT CHARACTER - DISORDERED SUBJECTS, AND 30 SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SUBJECTS TREATED IN CHILDHOOD OR ADOLESCENCE AT THE JUDGE BAKER GUIDANCE CENTER IN BOSTON. THE GENERAL HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT THE CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR DIFFERED FOR THE 4 GROUPS, WITH SCHIZOPHRENICS EXPECTED TO REVEAL MORE SIGNS OF DISTURBANCE THAN EITHER CHARACTER DISORDERED OR SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SUBJECTS. FOUR OF 6 SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES WERE SUPPORTED BY THE DATA. THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS WERE AS FOLLOWS: 1) SCHIZOPHRENICS, PARTICULARLY CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS, SHOW MORE NEUROTIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY, ACCOMPANIED BY A GREATER TENDENCY TO WITHDRAW AND TO DEAL WITH CONFLICT AND ANXIETY BY RESTRICTION OF EGO FUNCTIONS. 2) THOSE WITH CHARACTER DISORDERS SHOW A WIDER RANGE OF ACTING OUT BEHAVIOR IN THE COMMUNITY, MORE AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES AND FEWER NEUROTIC SYMPTOMS THAN THE OTHER 3 GROUPS. 3) SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SUBJECTS SHOW MORE SIGNS OF HEALTH WITH REGARD TO EARLY ADJUSTMENT. 4) THE RELEASED GROUP TENDS TO SHARE SIMILARITIES WITH BOTH THE CHRONIC AND CHARACTER DISORDERED GROUPS. 5) CHARACTER DISORDERED SUBJECTS SHOW SIGNS OF HEALTH SIMILAR TO THOSE OF SOCIALLY ADEQUATE SUBJECTS BUT ALSO SPECIFIC FACTORS RELATED TO ACTING OUT DISTURBANCE

DURING CHILDHOOD. 6) CHRONIC SUBJECTS RESEMBLE SOMEWHAT THOSE WITH CHARACTER DISORDERS, PARTICULARLY IN THEIR "STORMY" ERUPTIONS; CONTRARY TO PREDICTION, THEY REVEAL MORE CASES OF ENURESIS THAN THOSE WITH CHARACTER DISORDERS. THE MEANINGS OF SPECIFIC BEHAVIORS MUST BE VIEWED IN TERMS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ONGOING DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD; DIFFERENT REACTION TENDENCIES MAY ALTER THE MEANING OF A SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE. 17 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44847 \$03  
 AUTHORS: HARTMANN, DONALD P.  
 TITLE: INFLUENCE OF SYMBOLICALLY MODELED INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION AND PAIN CUES ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR.  
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
 SOURCEID: 11(3):280-288, 1969.

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE INDEPENDENT AND INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF ANGER INSTIGATION, AGGRESSIVE DISPLAYS, AND PAIN CUES ON SUBSEQUENT INTERPERSONAL AGGRESSION. SEVENTY TWO ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS WERE INITIALLY SUBJECTED EITHER TO ANGER AROUSING OR NONAROUSING EXPERIENCES. THEY THEN VIEWED A NONAGGRESSIVE CONTROL FILM OR ONE OF TWO FILMS DEPICTING A FIGHT SEQUENCE: THE PAIN CUES FILM, WHICH FOCUSED ON THE VICTIM'S PAIN RESPONSES, OR THE INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION FILM, WHICH HIGHLIGHTED THE AGENT'S AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE DEPENDENT MEASURES WERE THE DURATION AND INTENSITY OF SHOCKS THAT THE SUBJECTS OSTENSIBLY ADMINISTERED TO THEIR PROVOCATEUR WHENEVER HE MADE ERRORS ON AN ASSIGNED LEARNING TASK. THE RESULTS REVEALED THAT 1) REGARDLESS OF AROUSAL LEVEL, SUBJECTS WHO WITNESSED THE MODELED AGGRESSION BEHAVED MORE PUNITIVELY THAN DID SUBJECTS WHO HAD OBSERVED THE SAME MODELS BEHAVING NONAGGRESSIVELY; 2) AROUSED VIEWERS GENERALLY RESPONDED MORE PUNITIVELY THAN DID NONAROUSING VIEWERS; 3) ANGERED SUBJECTS WHO WITNESSED MODELED PAIN REACTIONS RESPONDED MORE PUNITIVELY THAN DID OBSERVERS EXPOSED TO MODELED INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION FOR NONAROUSING SUBJECTS THIS DIFFERENCE WAS IN THE REVERSE DIRECTION; AND 4) SUBJECTS WITH LONGER RECORDS OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR DELIVERED MORE AVERSIVE STIMULATION THAN SUBJECTS WITH LESS EXTENSIVE RECORDS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY WERE ANGERED AND OBSERVED DISPLAYS OF PAIN. THE OVERALL FINDINGS CONTRADICT THE CATHARSIS HYPOTHESIS IN BOTH ITS CLASSICAL AND REVISED VERSIONS. 33 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

44926 \$03  
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.  
 TITLE: FIRST REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD.  
 SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS.  
 SOURCEID: 21(3):33-38, 1969.

THE FIRST REPORT IS PRESENTED OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD, THE SUCCESSOR BODY TO THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD. THE ENTIRE FIELD OF NARCOTICS CONTROL IS REVIEWED AND VARIOUS PROBLEMS THAT EXIST IN THIS DOMAIN ARE UNDERLINED. PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTROLLING RAW NARCOTIC MATERIALS, THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION OF CANNABIS, OPIUM, AND COCA LEAVES, AND THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE. 5 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

44954 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GAFFNEY, GEORGE H.  
 TITLE: NARCOTIC DRUGS -- THEIR ORIGIN AND ROUTES OF TRAFFIC.  
 SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 55-61).

THE ORIGIN AND ROUTES OF TRAFFIC OF DRUGS INTO THE UNITED STATES ARE REPORTED. THE PRINCIPAL DRUG DISCUSSED IS HEROIN, WHICH DURING RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN PRODUCED EXTENSIVELY IN FRANCE FROM OPIUM GROWN IN TURKEY AND INDIA. THE OPIUM OR REDUCED MORPHINE BASE IS SMUGGLED INTO FRANCE BY A VARIETY OF LAND AND SEA ROUTES. ILLICIT FRENCH LABORATORIES PREPARE THE HEROIN, WHICH IS THEN SMUGGLED INTO THE UNITED STATES. MOST SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES ARE ORGANIZED BY THE MAFIA.

AND INVOLVE MOVEMENT OF THE HEROIN FROM FRANCE TO SICILY AND THEN TO NORTH AMERICA. ABOUT 80% OF THE HEROIN USED IN THE UNITED STATES ARRIVES IN THIS WAY. MEXICAN PRODUCED HEROIN ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT 15% OF UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION. SOME HEROIN ORIGINATES IN THE FAR EAST, PRINCIPALLY THAILAND. COCAINE IS IN RELATIVELY SHORT SUPPLY; ITS SOURCES ARE IN SOUTH AMERICA. OPIUM IS NO LONGER CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE DRUG PROBLEM. MOST MARIHUANA USED IN THE UNITED STATES IS GROWN IN MEXICO.

44962 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SKINNER, WILLIAM J.  
 TITLE: ABUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS: SOURCES OF HELPFUL DRUGS THAT HURT.  
 SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 148-158).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF SOURCES OF ABUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS. BECAUSE OF VARIATIONS IN THE MANNER OF RECORDING DATA BY SUCH ACTIVITIES AS THE U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION, THE OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG BUYER'S GUIDE, THE FDA DRUG REGISTRATION SECTION, AND THE CENSUS BUREAU, ACCURATE ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF LEGITIMATE SOURCES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS AND OF THE AMOUNTS PRODUCED ARE DIFFICULT TO MAKE. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT IN 1967 SOME 2 BILLION DOSAGE UNITS OF AMPHETAMINES AND 2.5 BILLION DOSAGE UNITS OF BARBITURATES WERE PRESCRIBED AND DISPENSED. THE VARIETY OF LEGAL SOURCES FOR THE MINOR TRANQUILIZERS MAKES ESTIMATION OF THE QUANTITIES PRODUCED IMPRACTICAL. MOST (90 TO 95%) OF THE DEPRESSANT AND STIMULANT DRUGS THAT ARE FOUND IN THE HANDS OF ABUSERS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED LEGALLY. BETWEEN \$330 AND \$400 MILLION IS SPENT ANNUALLY ON ILLICIT DRUGS. IT IS PREDICTED THAT RESEARCH WILL PRODUCE MORE POTENT AND MORE DANGEROUS DRUGS, BUT THAT THE NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTION POINTS AND, THEREFORE, THE SIZE AND SCOPE OF THE DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM, WILL DECREASE. FUTURE LEGISLATION SHOULD STRIKE A BALANCE BETWEEN RESTRICTING THE AVAILABILITY OF VALUABLE MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND PERMITTING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC. 17 REFERENCES.

44967 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ALLEN, RICHARD C.  
 TITLE: DRUG ABUSE ON CAMPUS: THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY.  
 SOURCE: IN: WITTENBORN, J., DRUGS AND YOUTH.  
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C THOMAS, 1969. 485 P. (P. 362-371).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN DEALING WITH DRUG ABUSE ON CAMPUS. THE USE OF DRUGS, PARTICULARLY MARIHUANA, BY COLLEGE STUDENTS IS REVIEWED. A UNIVERSITY DRUG COMMITTEE AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY FOUND THAT THE USE OF MARIHUANA WAS WIDESPREAD AND ON THE INCREASE, THE POTENTIAL PENALTIES WERE MONSTROUSLY SEVERE, AND THE LAWS WERE BEING STRICTLY ENFORCED. AFTER DELIBERATION, THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS APPROPRIATE AND DESIRABLE FOR THE UNIVERSITY TO MAKE INFORMATION ABOUT DRUGS AND THE LAWS REGULATING THEIR USE, POSSESSION, AND SALE AVAILABLE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY. FURTHERMORE, ACADEMIC, RELIGIOUS, PSYCHOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND MEDICAL COUNSELING SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS WHO SEEK IT, WITHOUT JEOPARDY OR RISK OF DISCLOSURE. IN DISCUSSING THE RELATIONSHIP THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD HAVE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDED THAT THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD NOT ACT AS AN ARM OF THE POLICE, BUT SHOULD PROHIBIT VIOLATIONS OF THE DRUG LAWS ON CAMPUS AND SHOULD TAKE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AGAINST OFFENDERS. THE FULL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IS INCLUDED AS AN APPENDIX. 11 REFERENCES.

45229 \$03  
 AUTHORS: COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH.  
 TITLE: REPORT OF THE ENFORCEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE.  
 SOURCE: IN: COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, A STUDY OF SUBSTANCE AND DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCEID: HONOLULU, DEPT. OF BUDGET AND FINANCE, RE. NO. 36, 1969. 79 P. (P. 38-58).



THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE WAS TO GAIN AN OVERVIEW OF ENFORCEMENT SERVICES AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON DRUG ABUSE, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO EXISTING RESOURCES, MANPOWER AVAILABILITY, AND PRESENT EFFORTS IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE BY TEENAGERS. A PILOT PROJECT ESTABLISHED THAT DROPOUT OR TRUANT STUDENTS FREQUENTLY BECOME INVOLVED IN DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES. THE RESOURCES TO HANDLE THIS SITUATION ARE INADEQUATE; THE LAW REQUIRES COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BUT SUFFICIENT POLICY GUIDELINES, PERSONNEL, AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES ARE LACKING. THERE IS A DEFINITE NEED FOR GREATER COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG SCHOOLS, ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND SERVICE AGENCIES IN MEETING THIS PROBLEM.

45390 \$03  
 AUTHORS: FONTANA, VINCENT J.  
 DESIG: REVIEWER.  
 TITLE: THE BATTERED CHILD, BY RAY E. HELFER; C. HENRY KEMPE.  
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.  
 SOURCEID: 16(1):120-122, 1970.

A COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE MEDICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME IS PRESENTED. THE MALTREATED CHILD IS NOT NECESSARILY OBVIOUSLY BATTERED, BUT CAN HAVE MULTIPLE MINOR PHYSICAL EVIDENCES OF EMOTIONAL AND AT TIME NUTRITIONAL DEPRIVATION, NEGLECT AND ABUSE. THE MALTREATMENT SYNDROME OF CHILDREN IS A MEDICAL ENTITY AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PHYSICIAN, BOTH IN DIAGNOSIS AND IN TREATMENT. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BATTERED CHILD CASE, AND THE LEGAL ASPECTS AND THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LEGISLATION ARE WELL TREATED.

45549 \$03  
 AUTHORS: SZASZ, THOMAS.  
 TITLE: THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS MENTAL ILLNESS.  
 SOURCE: MEDICAL WORLD NEWS.  
 SOURCEID: 11(12):30P, 1970.

TO PRESERVE OUR TRADITIONAL COMMITMENT TO A FREE SOCIETY, WE MUST REVERSE THE PSYCHIATRIC TREND OF INVOLUNTARY CONFINEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS BRANDED MENTALLY ILL. TREATMENT OF PHYSICAL ILLNESS, AND LITERAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE PHRASE "MENTAL ILLNESS", HAVE RESULTED IN TRANSFER OF A LARGE PART OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOR FROM THE DISCIPLINE OF ETHICS AND THE FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS TO PSYCHIATRY AND THE WARDS OF MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. EFFORTS TO PLACE HUMAN PROBLEMS WITHIN NORMATIVE MEDICAL JUDGMENTS ARE MORALLY AND SOCIALLY DISASTROUS. FOR THE DRUG - ORIENTED, QUASI -MEDICAL APPROACHES TO HUMAN DILEMMAS IS INSUFFICIENT (SERVING TO EXCUSE AND REINFORCE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, AS WELL AS TO JUSTIFY ASSEKTIONS OF SUPERIORITY OVER NONCRIMINAL DEVIANTS BY THE "SANE" PHYSICIAN). TREATMENT OF CRIMINALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BY EFFECTING 3 CATEGORIES OF THOSE LABELED MENTALLY ILL MUST BE DISTINGUISHED: THOSE WHOSE PHYSICAL DISORDERS CAUSE SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, THOSE WHO COMMIT SOCIALLY DEVIANT ACTS BUT DO NOT VIOLATE LAWS, AND THOSE ACTING OUT SOCIALLY DEVIANT AND CRIMINAL ROLES. MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DEVIANTS WHO DO NOT BREAK LAWS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WHO DESIRE IT WHILE VIOLATION OF LAWS SHOULD NOT BE EXCUSED FOR REASONS OF INSANITY (THE RATIONALE BEING "METHOD IN MADNESS" AS WELL AS IN SANITY). HISTORICALLY, SOCIAL AND MORAL CHANGES SUGGEST CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM REGARDING PSYCHIATRIC VICTIMIZATION AND OPPRESSION.

45597 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DAVIDMAN, HOWARD.  
 TITLE: THE PROBLEM OF UNDIAGNOSED SCHIZOPHRENIAS.  
 SOURCE: IN: SANKAR, D., SCHIZOPHRENIA: CURRENT CONCEPTS AND RESEARCH.  
 SOURCEID: HICKSVILLE, N. Y., PJD PUBLICATIONS, 1969. 944 P. (P. 21-25).

IN A STUDY CONDUCTED ON THE PRISONERS IN NEW YORK CITY PRISONS, ROUGHLY 40% OF THE INMATES WERE FOUND TO BE OVERTLY PSYCHOTIC. THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THIS HIGH INCIDENCE AND OFFICIAL STATISTICAL REPORTS OF 0.5 TO 1% INCIDENCE IS EXPLAINED. THE NEED FOR IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN PRISONS IS STRESSED, BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY. 11 REFERENCES.

45698 \$03  
 AUTHORS: WHITEHEAD, J. ANTHONY; AHMAD, MAQBOOL.  
 TITLE: CHANCE, MENTAL ILLNESS, AND CRIME.  
 SOURCE: LANCET.  
 SOURCEID: NO. 7638:135-137, 1970.

A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF 77 PATIENTS (66 MEN, 11 WOMEN) ADMITTED TO A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL FROM COURT OR PRISON OVER A 2 YEAR PERIOD. RELATIVELY MINOR AND POSSIBLY TECHNICAL OFFENSES (VAGRANCY, BREACH OF THE PEACE) WERE COMMITTED BY 23 PATIENTS (28%). A PAST HISTORY OF CRIME WAS FOUND IN 21 PATIENTS (20 MEN, 1 WOMEN), IN THIS GROUP, 73% WERE OVER 30 AND 43% OVER 40. THE MOST COMMON DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES WERE SCHIZOPHRENIA (52 MEN, 6 WOMEN) AND MANIA AND HYPOMANIA (7 MEN, 3 WOMEN). DURING THE SAME PERIOD, 54 PATIENT WERE ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL, HAVING BEEN REFERRED BY THE POLICE TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE OR DIRECTLY TO THE HOSPITAL. EXAMINATION OF THEIR BEHAVIOR SUGGESTED THAT 37 COULD HAVE BEEN CHARGED AND WOULD HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENSES IF THEY HAD NOT BEEN ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL. WHEN THE GROUP OF PATIENTS WITHOUT A PAST HISTORY OF CRIME WHO WERE CHARGED WITH RELATIVELY MINOR OFFENSES WAS COMPARED WITH THE GROUP ADMITTED DIRECTLY BY POLICE REFERRAL, IT WAS SHOWN THAT 15 OF THE LATTER GROUP COULD HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES THAN THOSE COMMITTED BY THE FORMER GROUP. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOME PATIENT ADMITTED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BY WAY OF THE COURTS ARE MENTALLY ILL WITHOUT BEING IN ANY SENSE "BAD". 3 REFERENCES.

45811 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE.  
 TITLE: COMMAND RELATIONSHIP TO DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCE: IN: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE, DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 72 P. (P. 1-3).

IN VIEW OF THE GROWING RECOGNITION OF THE VALUE OF AN INSTRUCTIVE RATHER THAN A PUNITIVE APPROACH IN COUNTERING DRUG ABUSE, MILITARY COMMANDERS ARE URGED TO INFORM THEIR MEN OF THE DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE AND PROVIDE THE CORRECT EDUCATIONAL CLIMATE TO ELIMINATE IT. ACTION TAKEN MAY EXTEND FROM ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE TO TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL. MOST DRUG OFFENSES ARE PROSECUTED AS VIOLATIONS OF ARTICLES ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR, ONE HUNDRED TWELVE, OR NINETY TWO OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

45814 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE.  
 TITLE: MARIJUANA: DANGERS OF USE.  
 SOURCE: IN: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE, DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 72 P. (P. 35-41).

THE DANGERS OF THE USE OF MARIJUANA, ITS IMPACT ON MIND AND BODY, AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND INSANITY ARE DISCUSSED. TO DATE, AVAILABLE INFORMATION HAS INDICATED FEW DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S PHYSICAL HEALTH. WHEREAS ALCOHOL RAPIDLY IMPAIRS MOTOR COORDINATION, CANNABINOL RADICALLY DISTORTS TIME AND SPACE CONCEPTS. INTENSIVE RESEARCH HAS DISCLOSED A PATTERN OF GRADUATION TO NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN HABITUAL MARIJUANA USERS.

45816 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE.  
 TITLE: ILLICIT CHANNELS OF DRUG DISTRIBUTION.  
 SOURCE: IN: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE, DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 72 P. (P. 57-59).

DRUG PRODUCTS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WHETHER THEY ARE AVAILABLE ON PRESCRIPTION ONLY OR ARE SOLD OVER THE COUNTER (OTC) WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION. ILLICIT WAYS OF OBTAINING DRUGS INCLUDE SMUGGLING, OBTAINING THEM BY FRAUD, ILLEGAL SALES BY PHARMACISTS AND PHYSICIANS, ILLICIT MARKETS, THROUGH MILITARY CHANNELS, AND FROM CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURERS. BULK PEDDLERS DEAL IN LOTS OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CAPSULES AND TABLETS.

45817 \$03  
 AUTHORS: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE.  
 TITLE: PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC.  
 SOURCE: IN: ARMED FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE, DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 72 P. (P. 61-63).

PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC ARE CHIEFLY BASED ON THE HARRISON ACT AND THE MARIJUANA TAX ACT OF 1937. THEY CAN RESULT IN A \$20,000 FINE FOR ILLEGAL SALE AND A 5 TO 20 YEAR PRISON TERM FOR THE FIRST OFFENSE. PENALTIES FOR OTHER NARCOTIC OFFENSES ARE LESS SEVERE. THE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AMENDMENTS OF 1966 ARE THE PRIMARY FEDERAL LAWS FOR CONTROLLING TRAFFIC IN DEPRESSANTS AND STIMULANTS; STATE LEGISLATION VARIES WIDELY.

45823 \$03  
 AUTHORS: OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL, BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS; SONNENREICH, MICHAEL R.; BOGOMOLNY, ROBERT L.; GRAHAM, ROBERT J.  
 TITLE: NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT OF 1966.  
 SOURCE: IN: OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL, FEDERAL NARCOTIC AND DANGEROUS DRUG LAWS.  
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, 1969. 89 P. (P. 26-28).

THIS SECTION OF THE HANDBOOK OF FEDERAL NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUG LAWS DEALS WITH THE NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT OF 1966. TITLE ONE PROVIDES FOR THE CIVIL COMMITMENT OF ADDICTS CHARGED WITH FEDERAL CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN LIEU OF PROSECUTION. TITLE TWO PERMITS A COURT TO SENTENCE A CONVICTED ADDICT TO A TREATMENT PROGRAM IN LIEU OF IMPRISONMENT. TITLE THREE SETS UP A TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR ADDICTS WHO ARE NOT CHARGED WITH AN OFFENSE. BEFORE AN ADDICT MAY BE COMMITTED FOR TREATMENT UNDER ANY OF THE 3 TITLES, HE MUST BE EXAMINED AND FOUND TO BE AN ADDICT WHO IS LIKELY TO BE REHABILITATED THROUGH TREATMENT. THE TREATMENT CONSISTS OF A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND REHABILITATION FOLLOWED BY A LONGER PERIOD OF AFTERCARE OUT OF THE INSTITUTION. A NUMBER OF ADDICTS ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COMMITMENT UNDER TITLES ONE AND TWO OF THE ACT, PARTICULARLY THOSE CHARGED OR CONVICTED OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE, SELLING OR IMPORTING NARCOTIC DRUGS, AND THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CIVILLY COMMITTED ON 3 OR MORE PRIOR OCCASIONS.

45835 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BLAKESLEE, ALTON.  
 TITLE: LAW AND THE "MIND" DRUGS.  
 SOURCE: IN: BLAKESLEE, A., WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.  
 SOURCEID: ASSOCIATED PRESS, 1969. 48 P. (P. 43-45).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF CURRENT LAWS RELATING TO THE USE, POSSESSION, AND SALE OF VARIOUS DRUGS. ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST LEGALIZING MARIJUANA ARE RECEIVED, AND THE STAND TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE IN THIS REGARD IS PRESENTED.

46073 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BLUM, RICHARD H.  
 DESIG: ED.  
 TITLE: SOCIETY AND DRUGS. DRUGS I: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL  
 OBSERVATIONS.  
 SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, JOSSEY-BASS, 1970. 400 P. \$12.50.

INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS (MARIHUANA, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD), HEROIN, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER MIND ALTERING DRUGS) AND Milder Stimulants with the aim of providing a perspective about these drugs, the conditions associated with their use, the kind of people most likely to use them, some of the results of their use, and the milieu, including attitudes, anxieties, and ideologies in which social and personal drug use is embedded. Together with the monograph, Students and Drugs, this monograph represents a portion of investigations conducted by the psychopharmacology department at Stanford University in 1960. In 1962, interests extended to a social epidemiological study of LSD use and users and included an evaluation of treatment methods and problems for one group of drug disorders, and embraced an appraisal of the relationship between drug use and crime, suicides and accidents. The authors have sought to identify factors associated with changing patterns of drug use, those associated with observed constancies or similarities in use, outcomes, or associated beliefs; to compare persons in similar settings; to compare common cultures; to examine similarities and differences among cultures in their drug use; and to inspect historical patterns associated with drug diffusion, acceptance, and social reactions. Treatment is considered in terms of the efficacy of methods, and contextually, by examining social, moral, and administrative factors as well as clinical factors that affect the outcome of treatment. 409 references.

46075 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BLUM, RICHARD H.  
 TITLE: A HISTORY OF ALCOHOL.  
 SOURCE: IN: BLUM, R., SOCIETY AND DRUGS. DRUGS I.  
 SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, JOSSEY-BASS, 1970. 400 P. (P. 25-42).

THE HISTORY OF ALCOHOL IS CONSIDERED. THE AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WERE THE FIRST PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES TO BE DISCOVERED BY MAN. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES APPEARED SHORTLY AFTER AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA AND ASIA MINOR AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER IN EGYPT. EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND DOCUMENTS SUGGEST THAT WITHIN THE SAME CULTURE ALCOHOL WAS USED IN RELIGIOUS MAGICAL CEREMONIALS, IN HEALING, IN SOCIAL CEREMONIES AND IN FEASTING. IN EARLY CIVILIZATIONS THERE WAS RECOGNITION OF THE DISABLING EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, INCLUDING ILL HEALTH AND DEATH AND PREDATORY EXPLOITATIONS OF THE INTOXICATED THROUGH CRIME, WAR OR POLITICS. EARLY METHODS TO CONTROL ALCOHOLIC EXCESS INCLUDED REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, TAXATION, PUNISHMENT, AND GROUP NORMS AND INDIVIDUAL IDEALS AND CONTROLS DICTATING SAFE AND ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR. DOCUMENTS REVEAL CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES WITHIN A SOCIETY IN THE EXTENT OF ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. THERE IS ALSO A RECORD OF CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EFFORTS TO CONTROL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, OR ALCOHOL ASSOCIATED BEHAVIOR. ASIAN SOCIETIES WITH APPARENTLY SIMILAR TROUBLES OF OTHER SOCIETIES HAVE AVOIDED SERIOUS ALCOHOL PROBLEMS FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS. CONTEMPORARY ALCOHOL PROBLEMS OCCURRING NOW ARE REPORTEDLY AMONG WESTERNIZED, WEALTHIER PERSONS RATHER THAN AMONG THE TRADITIONAL POOR. THIS SUGGESTS THAT AN ADDITIONAL NECESSARY COMPONENT FOR ACTUAL ABUSE IS COMPATIBILITY OF A DRUG'S IMAGE AS WELL AS ITS EFFECTS WITH ACCEPTABLE VALUES WITHIN A GROUP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

46085 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BLUM, RICHARD H.  
 TITLE: DRUGS, BEHAVIOR, AND CRIME.

SOURCE: IN: BLUM, R., SOCIETY AND DRUGS. DRUGS I.  
SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, JOSSEY-BASS, 1970. 400 P. (P. 277-291).

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN ON WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF MIND ALTERING DRUGS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE DEFINITION OF CRIME HERE IS BROAD, INCLUDING DANGEROUS AS WELL AS ILLICIT CONDUCT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDE. THE MORE GENERAL PROBLEM OF THE IMPACT OF DRUGS ON BEHAVIOR IS EMPHASIZED AND COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ARE CONSIDERED. VARIOUS REASONS, MOTIVES AND BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS THAT LEAD TO DRUG USE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ARE DISCUSSED. A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS CAN BE MADE IN THE ENACTMENT OF CRIMINAL LAWS SEEKING TO CONTROL DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF DRUGS. ONE ASSUMPTION ACCEPTS USE BY ADULTS AND SEEKS ONLY TO RAISE REVENUES. ANOTHER ASSUMPTION HOLDS THAT DRUGS ARE DANGEROUS TO THOSE RECEIVING THEM UNLESS PROFESSIONAL SUPERVISION IS EXERCISED. A THIRD ASSUMPTION IS THAT DRUG USE PRODUCES BEHAVIOR DANGEROUS TO OTHERS, SO THAT PENALTIES ARE JUSTIFIED. A FOURTH ASSUMPTION HOLDS THAT CERTAIN ACTS ARE SINFUL REGARDLESS OF CONSEQUENCES. THE ROLE THAT DRUGS PLAY IN VIOLENT CRIMES AND CRIMINALITY IN GENERAL IS ALSO DISCUSSED.

46086 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLUM, RICHARD H.  
TITLE: LEGISLATORS AND DRUGS.  
SOURCE: IN: BLUM, R., SOCIETY AND DRUGS. DRUGS I.  
SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, JOSSEY-BASS, 1970. 400 P. (P. 293-320).

INTERVIEWS WERE HELD WITH CALIFORNIA LEGISLATORS WHO VIEWED DRUG ABUSE AS A MAJOR THREAT. ALTHOUGH MANY PROPOSALS FOR NEW LEGISLATION CALL FOR HARSHER LAWS AND STRONGER CONTROLS, A MINORITY OF THOSE INTERVIEWED WERE ACTIVELY INTERESTED IN NEW APPROACHES. THE PUBLIC WAS GENERALLY SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF PUNISHMENT AND CONFINEMENT. THOSE CONSIDERING NEW APPROACHES FAVORED ORGANIZED MEDICINE AND THE VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATIONS AND BUREAUS TO HELP REHABILITATE THE ADDICT. NEVERTHELESS, ONLY ABOUT 1/2 OF THE LEGISLATORS SHOWED RESPECT FOR THE POTENTIAL VALUE OF RESEARCH IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR. THOSE WHO WERE LIBERAL ON DRUG ISSUES WERE ALSO LIBERAL WHEN VOTING ON OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES; CONSERVATIVES IN THE DRUG AREA WERE CONSERVATIVE IN OTHER AREAS. PHILOSOPHICAL POSITIONS WERE ALSO USED AS CRITERIA I.E., ON GROUNDS OF MORAL ABSOLUTISM AND PRAGMATISM. ABSOLUTISTS TENDED TO REJECT AND PRAGMATISTS TENDED TO ACCEPT WHAT BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS AND ACADEMIC PEOPLE MIGHT HAVE TO SAY. PRESENT POSITIONS ON LEGISLATIVE ALTERNATIVES IN THE HANDLING OF DRUGS AND USERS VARIED ACCORDING TO THE DRUG UNDER DISCUSSION. THE QUESTION IS ALSO RAISED FOR CONSIDERATION OF WHETHER PSYCHOLOGISTS SHOULD PRESS FOR LEGAL ACTION IN BEHALF OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ORIENTED TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN THE SAME MANNER AS LOBBYISTS.

46087 \$03  
AUTHORS: BLUM, RICHARD H.  
TITLE: ON THE PRESENCE OF DEMONS.  
SOURCE: IN: BLUM, R., SOCIETY AND DRUGS. DRUGS I.  
SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, JOSSEY-BASS, 1970. 400 P. (P. 323-341).

A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY OF A SMALL INDUSTRIAL TOWN INCLUDED THE QUESTION "WHAT TYPES OF CRIME ARE THE MOST SERIOUS MENACE TO THE COMMUNITY?" ALTHOUGH IN FACT MAJOR CRIMES HELD FIRST POSITIONS AS A MENACE, THE MAJORITY OF RESPONSES HELD DRUG ABUSE AS THE MAIN THREAT. OTHER SIMILAR SURVEYS INDICATE THAT DRUG USE STANDS OUT AS A PROBLEM, AS A THREAT, AND AS A PREOCCUPATION IN THE PUBLIC MIND. GIVEN THE AVAILABLE FACTS ABOUT DRUG USE, IT APPEARS THAT THE MENACE UNSEEN IS GREATER THAN THE PRESUMED MENACE AT HAND, IF BY MENACE AT HAND WE MEAN THE INCIDENCE OF SELF DAMAGE DUE TO MIND ALTERING DRUGS OR THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY ATTRIBUTABLE TO DRUGS. MIND ALTERING DRUGS HAVE BEEN INVESTED BY THE PUBLIC WITH QUALITIES WHICH ARE NOT DIRECTLY LINKED TO THEIR VISIBLE OR MOST PROBABLE EFFECTS. THEY HAVE BEEN ELEVATED TO THE STATUS OF A POWER DEEMED CAPABLE OF TEMPTING, POSSESSING, CORRUPTING AND DESTROYING PERSONS WITHOUT REGARD TO THE PRIOR CONDUCT OR CONDITION OF THOSE PERSONS. THE POWER IN DRUGS IS SUCH THAT THOSE IDENTIFIED AS USERS ARE IMMEDIATELY RECLASSIFIED SOCIALLY, MOST LIKELY AS UNREGENERATE



OUTCASTS. SUCH A POWER COMES CLOSE TO BEING DEMONIAL. ONE GROUP OF REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS RESPONDED NEGATIVELY TO THE REPORT OF A PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROPOSING HOSPITALIZATION FOR DRUG OFFENDERS. FOR SUCH PEOPLE, PUNISHMENT TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER REHABILITATION EFFORTS. A MORE RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD DRUG ABUSE MUST COME ABOUT BEFORE THE UNDERLYING CAUSES CAN BE DEALT WITH IN ANY EFFECTIVE MANNER.

46115 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROWELL, EARLE ALBERT; ROWELL, ROBERT; MCNEILL, DON.  
TITLE: THE DEALER: BUYING AND SELLING MARIJUANA.  
SOURCE: IN: GOODE, E., MARIJUANA.  
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, ATHERTON PRESS, 1970. 197 P. (P. 89-107).

THE MARIJUANA DEALER AND THE PROCESS OF BUYING AND SELLING THE DRUG ARE DISCUSSED. A MAJORITY OF MARIJUANA SMOKERS HAVE PROBABLY SOLD MARIJUANA AT LEAST ONCE. INTRODUCTION TO MARIJUANA INVARIABLY TAKES PLACE AMONG INTIMATES; THE USER IS INITIALLY TURNED ON BY FRIENDS RATHER THAN BY A PUSHER. VARIOUS METHODS OF HOOKING CLIENTS AND SELLING MARIJUANA ON THE STREET ARE DISCUSSED BY WRITERS WITH 1ST HAND KNOWLEDGE. A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF BARGAINING SKILL IS NEEDED FOR SUCCESS IN DEALING IN LARGE QUANTITIES OF DRUGS. THE PRICES OF MARIJUANA, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD), AND THE AMPHETAMINES FLUCTUATE CONSIDERABLY. THE SUCCESSFUL DEALER IS ABLE TO PLAY THE MARKET, BUYING WHEN PRICES ARE LOW AND SELLING WHEN DRUGS ARE IN DEMAND. THE KEY TO SUCCESS IN DEALING IS THE CONNECTION, THE WHOLESALER. THE BIGGER THE CONNECTION THE BETTER THE BUSINESS. A DEALER DESCRIBES THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF DEALING IN DRUGS.

46217 \$03  
AUTHORS: ROSENTHAL, MICHAEL P.  
TITLE: AMELIORATION OF THE MARIJUANA LAWS.  
SOURCE: IN: HARRIS, R., DRUG DEPENDENCE.  
SOURCEID: AUSTIN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS, 1970. 342 P. (P. 294-304).

MARIJUANA LAWS COVERING THE PLANT CANNABIS SATIVA ARE ADJUDGED TO BE TOO STRINGENT AND UNREALISTIC. THIS IS ALSO THE VIEW OF COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. THERE IS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE REGARDING THE RISKS OF MARIJUANA USE, AND ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE IT IS CONSIDERED 1 OF THE LEAST DANGEROUS HALLUCINOGENICS. LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA DISTRIBUTION MIGHT BE MISINTERPRETED AS SOCIAL APPROVAL AND IS NOT RECOMMENDED. PRESENT LAWS ARE A DETERRENT TO ITS USE, BUT THERE ARE COMPELLING REASONS FOR AMELIORATING THEM.

46234 \$03  
AUTHORS: HENDERSON, IRWIN.  
TITLE: AN EXPLORATION OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF HEROIN ADDICTION.  
SOURCEID: VANCOUVER, NARCOTIC ADDICTION FOUNDATION OF B. C., 1970. 209 P. \$3.00.

A RESEARCH STUDY OF HEROIN ADDICTION IN CANADA WAS CONDUCTED FROM 1956 TO 1969. ASPECTS CONSIDERED INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: FOLLOWUP OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION FOUNDATION PATIENTS, MORTALITY AMONG ADDICTS, MATURING OUT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION (A CRITIQUE OF WINICK'S THEORY), GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, PATTERNS OF ADDICTION, AN INVESTIGATION OF ADDICT CRIMINALITY, VOLUNTARY AND INVOLUNTARY ABSTENTION, AND FACTORS RELATED TO ADDICTION. THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL, NATURAL HISTORY STUDY FORM FOR OTTAWA, MORTALITY STUDY CODING FORM, AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND CODING MANUAL ARE PRESENTED IN APPENDIXES. 122 REFERENCES.

46368 \$03  
AUTHORS: NYSWANDER, MARIE.  
TITLE: /HISTORY OF ADDICTION AND NARCOTICS POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES./

TITLE: HISTORY OF A NIGHTMARE.  
 SOURCE: IN: WAKEFIELD, D., THE ADDICT.  
 SOURCEID: GREENWICH, CONN., FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS, 1969. 191 P. (P. 20-32).

THE HISTORY OF ADDICTION AND NARCOTICS POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES IS OUTLINED. THE POINT IS MADE THAT THIS POLICY CAME INTO BEING IN A TRAGICALLY ACCIDENTAL AND HAPHAZARD WAY. THE APPROACH TAKEN IN GREAT BRITAIN IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED AND CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE PUNITIVE APPROACH TO DRUG ADDICTION SEEMS NOT TO HAVE DETERRED EITHER THE ADDICT, WHO CONTINUES TO GRAVE DRUGS, OR THE NONADDICT DEALER WHO IS MOTIVATED BY HUGE PROFITS. IT HAS MERELY MADE OF THE ADDICT A COMMON CRIMINAL RATHER THAN A SICK PERSON ENTITLED TO TREATMENT. THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS HAS CONSISTENTLY HELD THAT COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION IS THE ONLY SOLUTION TO ADDICTION. 11 REFERENCES.

46374 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BURROUGHS, WILLIAM.  
 TRITITLE: /CRIMES COMMITTED TO SUPPORT THE HEROIN HABIT./  
 TITLE: FEEDING THE MONKEY.  
 SOURCE: IN: WAKEFIELD, D., THE ADDICT.  
 SOURCEID: GREENWICH, CONN., FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS, 1969. 191 P. (P. 80-97).

A FORMER DRUG ADDICT DESCRIBES THE METHODS HE RESORTED TO IN ORDER TO SUPPORT HIS HEROIN HABIT. AMONG THE EXPERIENCES RECOUNTED ARE ROLLING DRUNKS, STEALING FROM STORES, SELLING HEROIN, SERVING AS A FENCE FOR STOLEN MERCHANDISE, AND CUTTING OFF THE SUPPLY OF ADDICTS WHO FAIL TO PAY.

46376 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CLARK, JANET.  
 TRITITLE: /DRUG PROCUREMENT AND HABIT SUPPORT./  
 TITLE: GETTING BUSTED.  
 SOURCE: IN: WAKEFIELD, D., THE ADDICT.  
 SOURCEID: GREENWICH, CONN., FAWCETT PUBLICATIONS, 1969. 191 P. (P. 110-125).

AN ACCOUNT IS PRESENTED OF THE NARRATOR'S 1ST ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH POSSESSION OF HEROIN. THE NARRATOR, A GIRL OF UNUSUAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERCEPTION, RECORDED HER EXPERIENCES ON TAPES. SHE EXPERIENCED WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT TREATMENT; THIS IS DESCRIBED VIVIDLY. SHE CONDEMNS THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS ADDICTS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, PARTICULARLY THE JUDGES, PROSECUTOR AND COURT PSYCHIATRISTS. SHE ACCUSES THEM OF CORRUPTION AND LACK OF INTEREST IN REHABILITATION OF ADDICTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

46464 \$03  
 AUTHORS: BARTER, JAMES T.; REITE, MARTIN.  
 TITLE: CRIME AND LSD: THE INSANITY PLEA. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).  
 SOURCEID: DEPT. OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIV. OF COLORADO MEDICAL CENTER, 1969. 15 P.

THIS PAPER DESCRIBES SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN MAKING A DETERMINATION OF LEGAL INSANITY WHEN THE CRIME IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD). TWO CASES OF MURDER AND OTHER CRIMINAL CASES KNOWN TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF LSD ARE DESCRIBED. ASPECTS CONSIDERED INCLUDE CRITERIA IN EXAMINATION OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG USERS ACCUSED OF CRIME (PRIOR DRUG EXPERIENCE, TIME RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG INGESTION AND COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, DRUG DOSAGE, CONCOMITANT USAGE OF OTHER DRUGS, PRIOR EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL); COMPARISON OF VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION WITH ALCOHOL AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS; AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS OF LSD AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ALCOHOL. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOL INTOXICATION AND LSD INDUCED PSYCHOSIS ARE DISCUSSED TO CLARIFY THE ISSUE OF VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION IN REGARD TO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. 9 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

46465        \$03  
AUTHORS:     WEISS, JONATHAN A.; WIZNER, STEPHEN B.  
TITLE:        POT, PRAYER, POLITICS AND PRIVACY: THE RIGHT TO CUT YOUR  
              OWN THROAT IN YOUR OWN WAY.  
SOURCE:       IOWA LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID:    54:709-735, 1969.

A CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGALITY OF DRUG USE IS PRESENTED. THE CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS OF RELIGION AND EXPRESSION HAVE BEEN PERSISTENTLY URGED AS DEFENSES TO CHARGES FOR VIOLATION OF THE DRUG LAWS. THESE EFFORTS TO EXPAND THE SYMBOLIC DIMENSION OF FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTION HAVE BEEN FOR THE MOST PART UNSUCCESSFUL. THE AUTHORS QUESTION THE FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THE DEFENSES FORWARDED IN THESE CASES. TO ATTEMPT A RESOLUTION OF THE ISSUE, THEY CONSIDER THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS AS THEY APPLY TO THE POLICE POWER AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. FOCUSING PRINCIPALLY ON THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND ITS UNDERLYING RATIONALE, THEY PROPOSE AN ANALYSIS WHICH LOGICALLY INCLUDES DRUG USE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE FIRST AMENDMENT. FREEDOM OF RELIGION, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, AND THE RIGHT TO BE SELF-DESTRUCTIVE ARE CONSIDERED. 116 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

46521        \$03  
AUTHORS:     NO AUTHOR.  
TITLE:        FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE: THE DRUG RELIGIONS AND THE FREE  
              EXERCISE CLAUSE.  
SOURCE:       TOLEDO LAW REVIEW.  
SOURCEID:    1:202-223, 1969.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ARE EXAMINED THAT HAVE CONCERNED THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER THE PSYCHEDELIC RELIGIONS WHICH MAKE USE OF SOME OUTLAWED DRUG SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT BY THE FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE. THE LARGER PROBLEM IS WHETHER RELIGION COULD IN ANY SITUATION BE AN EXCUSE FOR CONDUCT THAT HAS BEEN MADE CRIMINAL. THE ASPECT OF NATURAL RIGHTS VERSUS SOCIAL DUTIES IS DISCUSSED, AND LEGAL CASE HISTORIES IN THIS AREA ARE ANALYZED, SPECIFICALLY PEOPLE V. WOODY AND LEARY V. THE UNITED STATES. THE LINE OF FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS CONDUCT TRADITIONALLY HAS BEEN DRAWN AT THE POINT WHERE THE CONDUCT CONTRAVENES THE CRIMINAL LAW. WITH CERTAIN COURT DECISIONS AS PRECEDENT, THAT LINE WILL BE PUSHED BACK TO EXPAND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. IF THEN THE CRIMINAL LAW IS NO LONGER TO SERVE AS THE PER SE LIMIT OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, A NEW STANDARD MUST BE ARTICULATED. SUGGESTIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR NEW LEGAL APPROACHES TO THIS PROBLEM. 62 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

46600        \$03  
AUTHORS:     VANDIVER, RICHARD.  
TITLE:        INSCAPE: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAPERBACK BOOKS ON  
              CRIME.  
SOURCEID:    CARBONDALE, ILL., SOUTHERN ILL. UNIV., 1970. 33 P.

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED OF PAPERBACK BOOKS ON CRIME. THE LISTING IS DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS ON GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIAL TYPES OF CRIMINALITY (INCLUDING A SUBSECTION ON DRUG USE), JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, BIOGRAPHIES AND CASE HISTORIES, MATERIALS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO BLACK AMERICANS, AND PUBLISHERS AND ADDRESSES. 222 REFERENCES.

46696        \$03  
AUTHORS:     MCLEAN, GORDON R.; BOWEN, HASKELL.  
TITLE:        THE COURTS -- ARE THEY HELPING.  
SOURCE:       IN: MCLEAN, G., HIGH ON THE CAMPUS: STUDENT DRUG ABUSE.  
SOURCEID:    WHEATON, ILL., TYNDALE HOUSE PUBLISHERS, 1970. 132 P. (P. 65-79).

THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND COURTS IN DEALING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE CHARGED WITH DRUG RELATED OFFENSES IS DISCUSSED. PARENTS WHOSE CHILD IS ARRESTED ON A DRUG OFFENSE SHOULD CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE PROBATION OFFICER AT ONCE. HE WILL EXPLAIN THE CHARGES

FILED, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ARREST, AND INDICATE GENERALLY HOW THE JUVENILE COURT IS LIKELY TO DISPOSE OF THE CASE. THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO AN ATTORNEY, THE RIGHT TO SPECIFIC NOTICE OF THE CHARGES, THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONFRONT HOSTILE WITNESSES, THE PRIVILEGE TO REMAIN SILENT, THE RIGHT OF APPEAL, AND THE RIGHT TO A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS. COMMUNITY JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES ARE FREQUENTLY OVERCROWDED AND POORLY MAINTAINED, AND THE YOUNG PERSON HELD FOR A DRUG OFFENSE OFTEN FINDS HIS DISILLUSIONMENT WITH SOCIETY CONFIRMED. PROGRAMS FOR REDIRECTING YOUNG DRUG USERS HAVE BEEN SLOW TO DEVELOP, BUT IT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED THAT YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE ACTED IRRESPONSIBLY NEED STRONG AND EMOTIONAL INVOLVEMENT WITH PERSONS WHO CAN MAKE RESPONSIBLE DECISIONS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRICT LAWS AS A DETERRENT TO DRUG ABUSE IS GRADUALLY COMING INTO QUESTION, BUT MUCH RELIANCE IS STILL PLACED ON LAW AS A DETERRENT.

46698 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MCLEAN, GORDON R.; BOWEN, HASKELL.  
 TITLE: PUSHING SOMETHING NEW.  
 SOURCE: IN: MCLEAN, G., HIGH ON THE CAMPUS: STUDENT DRUG ABUSE.  
 SOURCEID: WHEATON, ILL., TYNDALE HOUSE PUBLISHERS, 1970. 132 P. (P. 91-110).

A DISCUSSION IS PRESENTED OF THE ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN HELPING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COMBAT DRUG TRAFFIC AND COUNSELING OTHERS ON THE DANGERS OF DRUG USE. ANECDOTES ARE USED TO SHOW HOW STUDENTS CAN BE EFFECTIVE UNDERCOVER AGENTS, HELPING TO GATHER EVIDENCE THAT CAN BE USED AGAINST DRUG PUSHERS, AND THE VALUE OF FORMER DRUG USERS AS COUNSELORS. 1 REFERENCE.

46808 \$03  
 AUTHORS: FREDLUND, DELPHIE.  
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SCHOOL NURSING.  
 SOURCE: NURSING OUTLOOK.  
 SOURCEID: 18(5):57-59, 1970.

MANY STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHY SOME CHILDREN BECOME DELINQUENTS AND HOW THE PROBLEM CAN BE CORRECTED. THERE APPEARS TO BE A CORRELATION BETWEEN EARLY SCHOOL PROBLEMS AND LATER JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, SO THAT ACTION TAKEN DURING THESE EARLY YEARS MAY BE THE BEST PRIMARY PREVENTION POSSIBLE. THE SCHOOL NURSE, ALTHOUGH NOT ORDINARILY CONSIDERED IN SUCH A ROLE, IS CAPABLE OF PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY. BY WORKING AS A TEAM MEMBER IN DEVELOPING A CURRICULUM FOR THE SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM, BY WORKING WITH THE CHILDREN, THEIR TEACHERS AND THEIR PARENTS, AND EVEN WORKING WITH THE CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED FOR VARIOUS INFRACTIONS, THE NURSES COULD HELP THE CHILDREN HEADING FOR TROUBLE BEFORE THE PROBLEM BECOMES TOO COMPLICATED. 20 REFERENCES.

46838 \$03  
 AUTHORS: QUEN, JACQUES M.  
 TITLE: JAMES HADFIELD AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE OF INSANITY.  
 SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 69(9):1221-1226, 1969.

A HISTORY IS PRESENTED OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KING GEORGE III BY JAMES HADFIELD IN 1800 TO DEMONSTRATE THAT EVEN AT THAT TIME, IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT A MAN IN A DERANGED STATE OF MIND IS NOT CRIMINALLY ANSWERABLE FOR HIS ACTS. VIEWED IN HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE, IT CAN SERVE AS A YARDSTICK FOR MODERN DAY APPROACHES. 20 REFERENCES.

46853 \$03  
 AUTHORS: CURRAN, WILLIAM J.  
 TITLE: MEDICAL MANAGEMENT AND CONFESSIONS TO CRIME.  
 SOURCE: NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 280(18):1008, 1969.

A CASE CONCERNING THE PROLONGED ATTEMPT OF THE STATE OF

CALIFORNIA TO CONVICT A DEFENDANT, WILLIAM CAMERON, OF THE MURDER OF MRS. VIVIAN MALONE ON DECEMBER 22, 1958, IS USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE FACT THAT POOR MEDICAL MANAGEMENT CAN SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT A CRIMINAL CASE. THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, AND THE DEFENDANT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN CHLORPROMAZINE (300MG) AS A SEDATIVE, RENDERING HIS CONFESSION INVALID. THE SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA DECLARED THAT THE CONFESSIONS WERE INVOLUNTARY, AND A NEW TRIAL WAS ORDERED.

46963 \$03  
 AUTHORS: FRAZIER, S. H.  
 TITLE: VIOLENCE.  
 SOURCE: PSYCHIATRY DIGEST.  
 SOURCEID: 31(1):11-15, 1970.

THE HISTORY OF VIOLENCE EXTENDS BACK TO THE ROOT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. THERE ARE 3 CATEGORIES OF VIOLENCE: 1) POLITICAL STRIFE (REVOLUTIONS, WARS, PURGES); 2) INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL ASSAULTS; AND 3) CALCULATED VIOLENT ACTION BY CIVILIAN GROUPS BENT ON IMPOSING THEIR WILL ON OTHERS, AND ALL OF THESE ARE DIFFERENTLY MOTIVATED. MAN ALONE HAS EXPERIENCED AND INVESTIGATED THE HIERARCHIES OF VIOLENCE THAT CAN BE EMPLOYED FOR INFLUENCING OR CONTROLLING THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF OTHER MEN. ELABORATE SYSTEMS OF POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SCIENTIFIC VALUES HAVE SUCCEEDED OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME IN LEGITIMIZING VIOLENCE AND EVEN IN CERTAIN INSTANCES MAKING IT SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE. OUR SOCIETY HAS LEARNED TO TOLERATE FORCE, CONCENTRATED POWER, AND PERSONAL VIOLENCE THROUGH HAVING MADE THEM FAMILIAR. STUDIES OF THE PERPETRATORS OF INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL ASSAULTS HAVE BEEN STUDIED. INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND A MARKED INADEQUACY IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, DEPRIVATION OF SOCIAL LEARNING ABOUT MASTERY OF STRESS, AND AN ABSENCE, MARKED DIMINUTION OF, OR INAPPROPRIATE QUALITY OF FATHERING. IN ORDER TO CHANGE VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT ACTION, IT IS NECESSARY TO LEARN, IN DEPTH, THE LESSON OF "GHANDI'S TRUTH", THE FORCE OF NONVIOLENCE. 8 REFERENCES.

47309 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GROB, HARRY E., JR.; VANDOREN, ERIC E.  
 TITLE: AGGRESSIVE GROUP WORK WITH TEENAGE DELINQUENT BOYS.  
 SOURCE: CHILDREN.  
 SOURCEID: 16(3):103-108, 1969.

A SUMMER PROJECT OF PARTICIPATING WITH DELINQUENT BOYS IN CLEARING A SWAMPY AREA AT CHADDOCK BOYS SCHOOL IN QUINCY, ILL. WAS DESIGNED TO REDUCE PRESSURE ON HOUSEPARENTS, OFFER A GROUP EXPERIENCE TO THE BOYS, AND DEMONSTRATE TO THE STAFF SOME PRINCIPLES OF WORKING WITH DELINQUENT BOYS. NO BOY WAS FORCED TO WORK ON THE PROJECT, BUT EVENTUALLY ALL RESPONDED TO THE STIMULUS OF PARTICIPATING IN THE PLANNING, EXECUTION AND PROGRESS OF THE OPERATION. THE VALLEY PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE FOR ENCOURAGING CREATIVITY. PARTICIPATION, IN ADDITION TO COMMUNICATION WITH TEENAGE DELINQUENT BOYS ADDS AN EXCITING AND USEFUL DIMENSION TO GROUP WORK. 1 REFERENCE.

47316 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GALBIS, RICARDO.  
 TITLE: POT AND BOOZE.  
 SOURCE: NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 280(19):1077, 1969.

WITHOUT ADVOCATING WIDESPREAD USE, A SOBER REVIEW OF THE HARSHNESS OF EXISTING LAWS CONCERNING THE USE OF MARIJUANA IS RECOMMENDED IN LIGHT OF DATA SUGGESTING THAT ITS USE IS LESS HARMFUL THAN THAT OF ALCOHOL. BECAUSE OF THE STIFF PENALTIES INVOLVED, MARIJUANA TRAFFIC SEEMS TO BE SHIFTING FROM THE TEENAGERS TO ORGANIZED CRIME. THE USE OF OPIATES SEEMS TO BE ON THE INCREASE AMONG WHITE SUBURBAN TEENAGERS, WHILE THE USE OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) SEEMS TO BE DECREASING, PERHAPS BECAUSE OF FEAR OF THE LONG RANGE EFFECTS OF LSD ON THE CHROMOSOMES.



47395 \$03  
 AUTHORS: GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH.  
 TITLE: ON THE FUNCTION OF CRIMINAL LAW IN RIOT CONTROL.  
 SOURCE: PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF THE CHILD.  
 SOURCEID: 24:463-487, 1969.

THE RULE AND FUNCTION OF CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO RIOTS IS EXPLORED IN THIS ARTICLE. EMPHASIS ON A RETRIBUTIVE FUNCTION OF CRIMINAL LAW WITH RESPECT TO RIOTS WOULD DEFEAT THE MORE IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF DETERRENCE. RIOT CONTROL IN CRIMINAL LAW WILL NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY MAKING A SEPARATE OFFENSE OF "RIOT" OR BY CONSIDERING "RIOT" AS AN AGGRAVATING OR INSTIGATING FACTOR, BUT BY HOLDING POLICE AND CIVILIANS EQUALLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR VIOLATIONS. PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION OF LIBIDINAL, EGO AND SUPEREGO FUNCTION WITH RESPECT TO RIOTING MAY HELP IN A FUNCTIONAL LEGAL DECISION. 38 REFERENCES.

47451 \$03  
 AUTHORS: WILLIAMS, DENIS.  
 TITLE: NEURAL FACTORS RELATED TO HABITUAL AGGRESSION: CONSIDERATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THOSE HABITUAL AGGRESSIVES AND OTHERS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.  
 SOURCE: BRAIN (LONDON).  
 SOURCEID: 92(3):503-520, 1969.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH (EEG) STUDIES HAVE BEEN MADE OVER 20 YEARS IN A RANDOM SAMPLE FROM 1250 SUBJECTS IN CUSTODY FOR CRIMES OF AGGRESSION WITH PERSONAL VIOLENCE. THE EEGS OF HABITUAL AGGRESSIVES WERE ABNORMAL IN 65% OF CASES COMPARED WITH 24% IN NONHABITUAL AGGRESSIVES AND 12% IN THE POPULATION AT LARGE. WHEN THE MENTALLY RETARDED, EPILEPTICS AND THOSE WITH MAJOR HEAD INJURIES WERE REMOVED, EEGS WERE ABNORMAL IN 57% OF HABITUAL AGGRESSIVES BUT ONLY IN 12% OF THE ONE TIME OFFENDERS. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE ETIOLOGY OF PERSISTENT AGGRESSION IS DISTURBANCE OF CEREBRALPHYSIOLOGY. HOWEVER, A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY OF HABITUAL AGGRESSIVES HAVE NORMAL EEGS. THE EEG ABNORMALITIES WERE SEEN BILATERALLY, INVOLVING THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE BRAIN IN MOST CASES, SUGGESTING THAT THE PRIME DISTURBANCE OF FUNCTION IS IN THE DIENCEPHALIC AND MESENCEPHALIC COMPONENTS OF THE RETICULAR ACTIVATING OR LIMBIC MECHANISMS. PARALLELS IN THE ELECTRICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF UPPER BRAIN STEM STIMULATION IN MAMMALS SUPPORT THIS ARGUMENT. 29 REFERENCES.

47454 \$03  
 AUTHORS: STEINER, D. L.  
 TITLE: THE ELUSIVE PROFILE OF THE TEENAGE DRUG USER.  
 SOURCE: ARIZONA MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 26(9):721-723, 1969.

TO DETERMINE WHAT PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS MIGHT BE REGARDED AS SIGNIFICANT IN DISTINGUISHING A TEENAGE DRUG USER FROM A NONUSER, THE INITIAL PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS OF 34 CONSECUTIVE TEENAGE REFERRALS TO A PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE WERE STUDIED. DRUG USERS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THOSE WHO HAVE USED LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD), MARIJUANA, STP, AMPHETAMINES, BARBITURATES OR OTHER SIMILAR ITEMS, BUT NOT HARD NARCOTICS DURING A 3 MONTH PERIOD PRIOR TO EVALUATION. PARAMETERS STUDIED WERE: PEER ADJUSTMENT, ASSOCIATED DELINQUENCY, BROKEN HOME, PSYCHOSEXUAL MATURITY, HIPPIE PHILOSOPHY, PREDOMINANT MOOD, AND GROSS PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE 2 GROUPS. THE ONLY PARAMETER APPROACHING SIGNIFICANCE (10% LEVEL) WAS THE HIPPIE PHILOSOPHY. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THE PRIMARY DETERMINANTS ARE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL. IT SEEMS THAT THE USE OF DRUGS IS ANOTHER EXPRESSION OF DELINQUENCY, AND TREATMENT WOULD BE AS DIFFICULT AS WITH PREDRUG ERA DELINQUENTS. 24 REFERENCES.

47456 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MAHRINGER, W.  
 DESIG: REPORTER.  
 TRITITLE: /INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE STUTTGART SOCIETY  
 "PHYSICIAN AND CLERGYMAN"./  
 TITLE: INTERNATIONALE TAGUNG DER STUTTGARTER GEMEINSCHAFT "ARZT  
 UND SEELSORGER".  
 SOURCE: MEDIZINISCHE WELT (STUTTGART).  
 SOURCEID: 20(20):1197-1200, 1969.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE STUTTGART SOCIETY "PHYSICIAN AND CLERGYMAN", HELD IN BUNN IN 1968, IS REPORTED BY W. MAHRINGER. F. BOCKLE SPOKE ON MORALITY AND PENAL LAW FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THEOLOGY, STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF VIEWING THE FUTURE, RATHER THAN THE PAST OF A CERTAIN TYPE OF CRIME. H. MARSCH DISCUSSED THE CONCEPT OF GUILT AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL CONNOTATIONS, INCLUDING UNCONSCIOUS GUILT FEELINGS, THE INABILITY TO FEEL GUILT AND EXISTENTIAL GUILT. MAINBERGER SPOKE ON THE MYTH OF THEOLOGICAL PUNISHMENT, AND SKAMBRAS DISCUSSED THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF PRISONERS. SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL WERE DISCUSSED BY NAEGELI; SCHMID SPOKE ON GUILT AND THE RIGHT TO PUNISH. THE PSYCHIATRIC ASPECT OF CRIMINALITY WAS COVERED BY SCHULTE; GROUP THERAPY WAS DISCUSSED BY SLUGA. OTHER THEMES WERE DISCUSSED BY GSCHWIND, STURUP, SCHUTZ, MAUCH AND ENGELL, ALL WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CRIMINALITY, PUNISHMENT AND THERAPY.

47515 \$03  
 AUTHORS: PARKER, CHARLES E.; MELNYK, JOHN; FISH, CHARLES H.  
 TITLE: THE XYY SYNDROME.  
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.  
 SOURCEID: 47(5):801-808, 1969.

THE XYY SYNDROME IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST SINCE THE EXTRA Y IS A CHROMOSOME RELATED TO PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. A CASE OF XYY SYNDROME IN A 47-YEAR-OLD WHITE MALE IS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO PRESENT KNOWLEDGE ON THIS ENTITY. THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION REVEALED A TALL, POWERFUL APPEARING MAN WHO WAS SOMEWHAT OBSE. HIS I.Q. SCORE WAS 38. EXTENSIVE HISTOLOGIC AND DERMATOGLYPHIC DATA ARE PRESENTED, BUT NO DIAGNOSTIC ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND. TYPICAL KARYOTYPES, BOTH MEIOTIC AND MITOTIC, ARE SHOWN. MEIOTIC STUDIES INDICATE THAT THE EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME IS NOT TRANSMITTED TO THE PROGENY. PERSONALITY TYPE AND HEIGHT REMAIN THE MOST OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE SYNDROME AND THERE APPEAR TO BE NO DIAGNOSTIC DERMATOGLYPHIC OR HISTOLOGIC PATTERNS. ALTHOUGH ONE CAN SUSPECT THE SYNDROME CLINICALLY, A KARYOTYPE IS NECESSARY TO PROVE THE DIAGNOSIS. 70 REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

47591 \$03  
 AUTHORS: TANAY, E.  
 TITLE: PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF HOMICIDE.  
 SOURCE: PSYCHIATRY DIGEST.  
 SOURCEID: 30(10):31, 1969.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 125:1252-1258, 1969 IS PRESENTED. PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF 53 PERPETRATORS OF HOMICIDE SERVED AS A BASIS FOR DIFFERENTIATION OF 14 VARIABLES MOST RELEVANT TO THE HOMICIDE PROCESS. SIXTY SEVEN PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS HAD A HISTORY OF SEVERE CORPORAL PUNISHMENT DURING THEIR FORMATIVE YEARS, AND 68% WERE DESCRIBED AS HAVING A SEVERE SUPEREGO. THE VICTIMS HAD A CLOSE AND SADO MASOCHISTIC RELATIONSHIP TO THE OFFENDER; ONLY 15% OF THE VICTIMS WERE STRANGERS. THREE CATEGORIES OF HOMICIDE OFFENDERS ARE CLASSED AS DISSOCIATIVE, PSYCHOTIC AND EGOSYNTONIC. IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS IS A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF DISSOCIATIVE HOMICIDE. (JOURNAL ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

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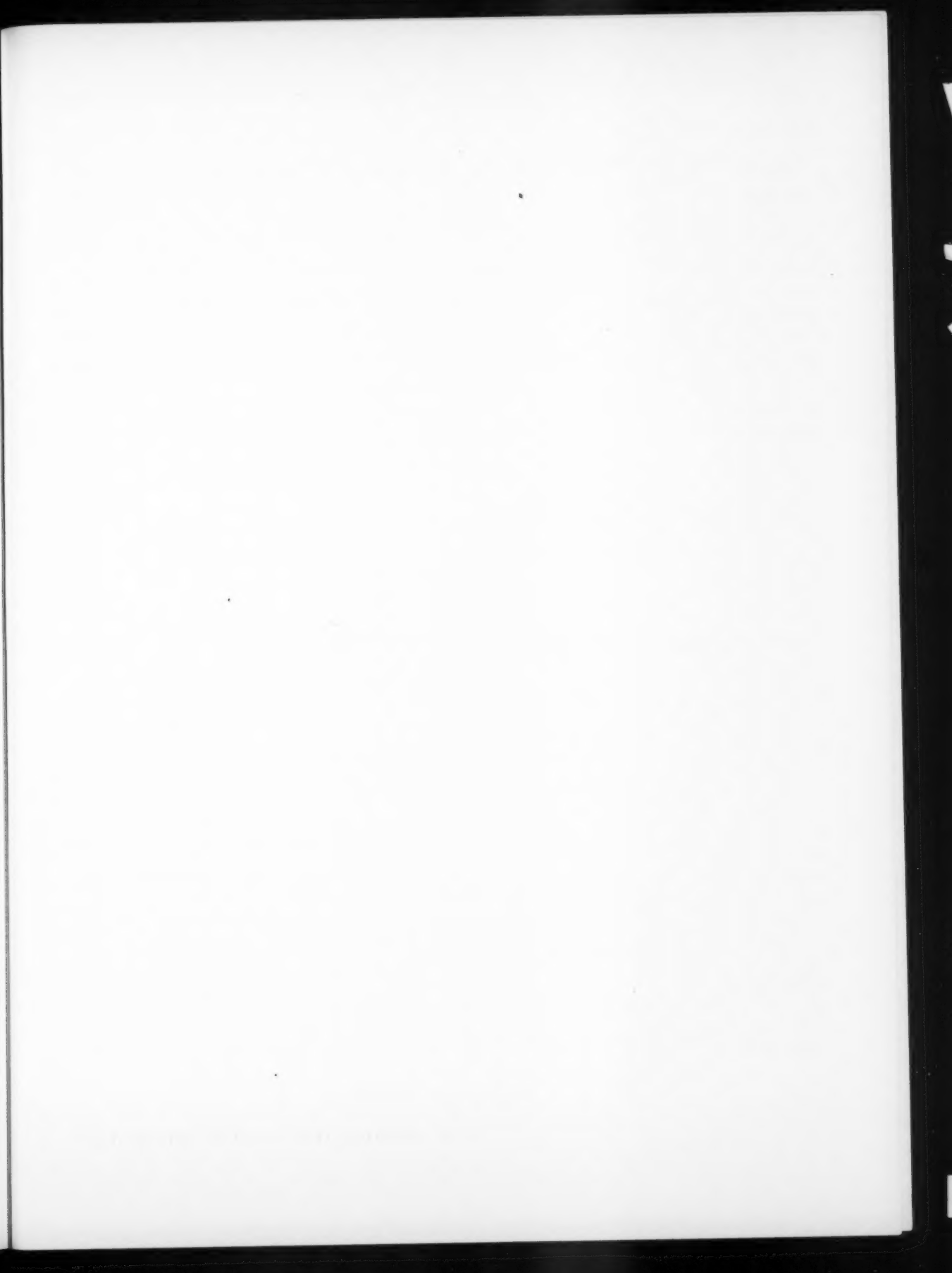
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